North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1851. NO. 84.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 16, 1851. 65—

Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

ROANOKE LANDS.

THE Subscriber, having four Plantations containing about 4,500 acres on this River, is disposed to sell one of them, and to a good neighbor, who will continue the system of improvement, the terms will be made very advantageous. The estate contains about 1000 acres, consisting of the usual portions of low grounds, second low grounds, and uplands, part of which has been greatly improved by Liming, Plaster and Clover. There is every advantage of River communication with Norfolk and Plymouth; the Railroad to the former will soon be completed, and if the Raleigh and Gaston Road is rebuilt, the estate will be accessible from Raleigh in half a day's ride. The health of the low Country has unquestionably changed within the last ten years, so it is no longer unsafe to reside there.

For further information, enquire by letter, post paid, of the subscriber, or in his absence of Thos. Sterling, Jackson, N. C. H. K. BURGWYN.

July 22nd, 1851. (ta$5) 2m 76—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

BY PROF. W. M. GILLESPIE. The Philosophy of Mathematics, Translated from the French of Augustus Comte.

By the "Author of the Maid of Orleans." The Gold Worshipers, or the Days we live in—a Novel.

Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, July 10th, 1851. 72—

Parasols and Umbrellas

PLAIN, Changeable Figured and Cheni Parasols, various colors Green and Black, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas. Also, Chinese and other Fans. For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. No. 9, Fayetteville St —51

NEW SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

E. L. Harding, & Co.

Have just received a new lot of

Black Lustre SACKS, Grass and Brown Linen Sacks, and FROCKS, White and Buff Marseilles VESTS, Fancy Cass. PANTS, &c.

July 28, 1851. 77—

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

PADDED Yoke Seam Shirts—a few dozen just received, fine quality. E. L. HARDING, & Co.

Raleigh, July 26th, 1851. 77—

NOTICE.

ON the third Monday of August, 1851, I shall expose to public sale as the law directs, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, the following land and town lots, or enough thereof to satisfy the taxes for 1847, due in 1848, and cost of advertising.

	Tax.
Bledsoe and Johnson, one town lot, valued at $1,000, not listed, only Bledsoe's half deed,	$2 60
Moses A. Bledsoe, 189 acres, $556,	6 20
Ditto for S. J. Baker, Guard, 500 acres, $5,000,	14 60
Elizabeth Bell, one town lot,	16
Elizabeth Barber, one lot, $400,	1 65
Sally Chavers, part lot 46,	91
A. G. Drake, one lot, $2,000,	15 70
Catherine Gooch, one lot, $75,	20
Absalom Mangum, part lot 39,	1 27
Jesse Pettiford, one lot, $50,	88
Hannah Sturdevant, ¼ lot, $125,	83
James Terry, ¼, not listed,	1 08
Leethy Wilkins, one lot, $400,	2 64
Estate of Calvin Whitaker, part 68, $200,	72
Lavina Bell, part 109, $400.	1 04
Martha Spivey, ¼ acre, $200,	52
E. Miller, ¼, $150,	39
Mary Miller, ¼, $50,	18

WILLIE POPE, *former Sheriff.*

July 7, 1851. 71—td.

LANDS FOR SALE

In the State of Arkansas.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following described Lands, situate in the county of Independence, at a distance of from two to four miles from Batesville; on several of said separate tracts of land there are improvements, and will be sold on good terms:

N E qr of the S W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of S W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; N E qr of the S E qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S W qr of the S E qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; N W qr of the N W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S W qr of N W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W S W hlf of the S W qr of Sec 18, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of the S W qr of Sec 18, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of the S E qr of Sec 24, T 13 N, R 6 W; N E qr of the S E qr of Sec 24, T 13 N, R 6 W.

Persons desirous to purchase will please call on W. C. Bevens, Esq, of Batesville, who is fully authorized to make sale of any of the above described lands, or to the undersigned at his place of residence, six miles east of Batesville. ISAAC CORNELL.

Batesville, June 10, 1851. 72—ta$5.

N. B. The titles to the above lands emanate from the General Government, and are clear of all encumbrances whatever. I. C.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

Warren County, North Carolina.

THIS delightful Summer Retreat is now open for the reception of Company. The remedial properties of the water, and pure atmosphere, offer great inducements to Invalids, as well as those seeking pleasure and the preservation of health. Among the many improvements are two newly fitted up Bathing Houses. The Rooms and Cabins are neat and well furnished. A good Band of Music is always in attendance, a plentiful supply of Ice, and the best efforts to please, at moderate rates of Board, as follows:

Families per month each person,	$ 20,00
Single persons,	25,00
Per week,	7,00
Per day,	1,25
Children under 12 and Servants half price.	

SAMUEL CALVERT.

Shocco Springs, June 4, 1851. 61—10t.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—w tf.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

WILLIAMS' Traveller's and Tourist's Guide through the United States, Canada, &c. This book will be found replete with information, not only to the traveller, but likewise to the man of business. In its preparation, an entirely new plan has been adopted, which, we are convinced, needs only a trial to be fully appreciated. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

JUST RECEIVED,

20 PS. Marlborough Stripes and Plaids (for servants,) Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Jeans, Crushed, Brown, Clarified, Refined Loaf Sugar, Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, Cut Nails and Brads, Swede's Iron and Steel.

For Sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1st April, 1851. 43—

Kendall's Great Work.

THE War between the United States and Mexico Illustrated; embracing Pictorial Drawings of all the Principal conflicts, with a description of each Battle. By George Wilkins Kendall, author of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition. Received at

TURNER'S Bookstore.

Raleigh April 2d 1851. 43—

JOHN C. PALMER'S DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

Willis' New Work.

HURRY-GRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from life—by N. Parker Willis. "Filled to the brim with graphic descriptions and brilliant word paintings of men and things, (just the men and things, one likes to be posted up withall.) The Hurry-Graphs cannot fail to find ten thousand buyers and a hundred thousand readers." Price $1 25.

Also, by the same Author, "Rural Letters," "People I have met," &c., &c. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 63—

Third Annual Fair of the SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.

THE Third Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical ingenuity and industry, will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, opening on MONDAY, 17th November, and continuing during the week.

Specimens in every branch of Mechanism, Art and industry; also of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco and al other Agricultural Products, is solicited, for which *uita ble premiums* will be awarded.

The following special Premiums are offered—

For the six best specimens of Steel made from Spartanburg or other Iron, the product of a Southern State, and manfactured into edge Tools of any kind—A Gold Medal.

N. B. A specimen of the Steel in Bars to be sent with the Tools.

For the largest quantity of Cocoons raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels—A Gold Madel or $30.

For the largest quantity of Spun Silk the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds—A Gold Medal or Premium of $50.

For the best Sea Island Cotton Gin, on some new principie, superior to that now in general use; or for any real and important improvement on the present one—A Gold Medal.

For the invention of a suitable machine for Pulverising Red Pepper—A Gold Medal.

For the best Steam Engine—a Gold Medal.

For the best model Steam Fire Engine—A Gold Medal.

A large and commodious building has been selected for the exhibition, and every care will be paid to the reception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All Specimens must be in by the 13th of November.

Contributors to the Fair are respectfully requested when they forward Specifications for Exhibition, to send full descriptions of the Articles, and such information in general as may be of use, and proper for publication,

Address J. H. TAYLOR.

Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.

June 16, 1851. 65—td.

NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE,

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $ 150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00

A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins, Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins, and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases, Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings, 6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do. 26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups, A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons, Forks and Knives for table use, A large assortment of Razors and Knives, Plated Castors and Candlesticks, Plated Waiters and Baskets, Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30, Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps, Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes, Money Purses and Pocket Books, Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts, Revolving Pistols, best quality, Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders, Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. We are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their pur.ty, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

EVANS & COOKE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establishments They present the following as specimens of their Stock.

Cheni, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Berage,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLanes,
Em, White Crape Shawls,
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L C Hdkf's,
Tefflts and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Paras o
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,
Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street. H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

Additional Supplies of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

REMARKABLY CHEAP!

BEAUTIFUL printed and embroidered Muslins
Fancy colored Lawns, checked and Jaconet Muslins
Cotton Cambrics, and Irish Linens,
200 pieces splendid spring calicoes, at all prices,
London chints, and curtain calicoes,
Silk laces and ribbons for trimming fine dresses,
Laces, edgings and braids,
Fancy, silk, and glass buttons,
Fine buff, pink and purple Ginghams,
Tweeds cassimere and Kentucky Jeans,
Black Summer cloth and Alpaccas,
Navy drilling and brown linen,
Cottonade and Regetta Cassimeres, for men and boys,
Nankeen cloth and Marsailles Vesting,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Jeans,
Ladies fine Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Gentlemens black Hoskin and thread Gloves,
Ladies and Gentlemen's fancy Silk Neck H'd'k'f's and Cravats.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and Linen H'd'k'f's.

These Goods, in addition to those already announced, together with others daily expected, enables the under, signed to present to the lovers of good taste, not only the largest, but the richest, the best and cheapest, and most elegant assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods, he has ever offered in this market; and in the disposition of which, for like qualities an I styles and beauty of designs he cannot and will not be undersold by any retail establishment in the State.

T. A MITCHELL.

Raleigh, May 6, 1851. 53—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Humorous American Works,

With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

THE Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden, by Patrick Neill. A practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls, to which is added a descriptive account of an Improved Method of Planting and managing the roots of Grape Vines, by Clement Hoare. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

June 25, 1851. —

CIGARS, CIGARS.

THOSE Cigars have arrived, and old and competent connoisseurs, have pronounced them the most superior cigars which have been brought here for sale, for many years. They consist of old Regalia, Principe, cheroots, London size Havanna, and German of various brands. P. F. PESCUD.

☞ I have also in store and am daily expecting fresh Congress Water, London Dock Porter and Brandy, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines, selected for Medicinal purposes of the Importer warranted pure. P. F. P.

April 22, 1851. 49

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

South-Side of Market St.

Wilmington, . C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—

Bonnets Spring Style, 1851.

JUST Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats, Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c.

Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas. HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

April 8th, 1851. 46—

BABBIT'S Soap, Powder, and Crain's Soap for washing without labor and warranted to take the stains out of table Linen and Napkins. A fresh supply just to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 52—

BLAKE'S Fire and Water Proof Paint is now used most exclusively where its virtues are known. It is the cheapest and most desirable paint ever used, and any person wishing to try it, can see specimens and procure circulars containing a full account of its merits at my store. I shall shall keep a constant supply for sale. Also, cheap Paint Oil at a very low price.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 9, 1851. 53—

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

RALEIGH, N. C.

HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs,

MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff,	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,* and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.

South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

W. L. POMEROY,

(Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal,)

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

No. 16, Fay. Street, opposite Post Office.

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS on hand a large and valuable collection of Theological, Law, Medical, Scientific, Agricultural, Miscellaneous and School Books;

Blank Books and Stationery of all kinds.

Prices very low. Call and Examine. Orders filled with despatch.

Raleigh, May 24, 1851. 58—

SOUTHERN TRADE!!!

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

I am now receiving direct from Petersburg, Richmond and Baltimore, my

Spring and Summer Goods.

a suitable assortment carefully laid in by an experienced hand, and will continue to keep up such a supply of Groceries, Wares and Merchandise, as my customers may need, at moderate prices for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. I will also attend to any Commission Business, with care, so as to satisfy those who may entrust the same to me. I will take in exchange for Goods Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder Flaxseed and Beeswax, with any other Produce that may suit the trade. Call at the Brick Store, near the Bank.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Milton N. C., June 4, 1851. 872—tf.

McMahon's American Gardener.

ADAPTED to the climates and seasons of the United States; Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the

Kitchen Garden,	Pleasure Ground,
Fruit Garden,	Flower Garden,
Orchard,	Green House,
Vineyard,	Hot House, and
Nursery,	Forcing Frames.

For every month in the year, ninth edition, greatly improved.

This is an invaluable work to all who wish to obtain any information on the subject of Gardening in all its various branches. Also, the Ladies Flower Garden Directory by Downing. For sale at

TURNER'S, N. C. Book Stoore.

Raleigh, March 20, 1851. 40—

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipulaitons of the Pharmacetical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

The Subscriber has for Sale Low,

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks,
Black Groe De Rhine, Silk and Bl'k Alpaca;
Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth and other silk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs,
White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Bl'k silk and cotton Hose, a great variety.
Brown and White ½ hose, Merino ½ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices,
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Bed Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collin's Axes,
Expected soon, by the R. & G. Rail Road a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Call and examine my stock,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpassed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
Petersburg, Va

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

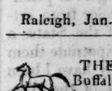
WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.



THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month			18 00
Single	do	do	10 00
do	do	week	3 50
do	do	day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

DEALERS IN

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

Ready Made, of the First Quality.

Also, a complete assortment of

GENT'S. DRESS GOODS,

Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

E. L. HARDING, S. & A. L. SCOTT CO

Raleigh, July 30, 1851. 77—

American Flower Garden.

DIRECTORY, containing practical directions for the Culture of Plants in the Flower Garden, Green House, Rooms, or Parlour Windows, for every month in the year, by Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Florist. For sale at the N. C. Book Store by

H. D. TURNER.

June 25, 1851. 66—

New American Novel,

THE MOTHER IN LAW—by Miss Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth, Author of "The Deserted Wife," Retribution," "Shannondale," &c.

The Author of this volume has won golden opinions in her literary career. The present tale is destined to be widely popular. It is told with dramatic interest.

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,
Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal.

Raleigh, May 23, 1851. 58—

NEW BOOK.

THE American Miller and Millwright's Assistant, by Wm. C. Hughes. Illustrated with cuts of Machinery, &c.—in 1 vol

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

The abolition of slavery in Jamaica has converted that garden of the West Indies into a desolate waste. Prosperity has fled from the Island; and what was once an inexhaustible store house of wealth to the British Empire, is now a worthless dependency. Englishmen are at last endeavoring to supply to Jamaica that labor which negro apprenticeship is found incapable of furnishing—that labor without which its prolific soil and teeming vegetation are worthless, both to its ruined population and to the unnatural government which, in a spirit of blind bigotry, and of unworthy jealousy towards our own country, has beggared its once most prosperous colony. The apprenticed African, removed but one degree from his original degradation upon his native coasts, is found incapable of sustaining that low position in civilization which the British system of apprenticeship assigns him. Not even this species of freedom, elevated but one grade above slavery—if it be at all above it, which is questionable—suits the native African. The fact becoming apparent, our slavery-abhorring Englishman turns his eyes to the free negroes of our Southern States for a laboring population adapted to the necessities of Jamaica. Are these free negroes more capable of supplying his purpose than the native African? He confesses the fact, and why? Only by virtue of the tutelage they have received in their "degrading and accursed" condition in these villified and anathematized States. Here is British confession that the free negro of the United States is superior to the free negro of Jamaica, is better suited for the position of laborer in civilized society than the Jamaica apprentice who has not been subjected to the "debasing" influences of slavery. He writes to Mr. Clay whether this class of our population can be induced to emigrate to his dilapidated and decaying colony. Mr. Clay answers in the subjoined letter, not as we think pithily or to the point; but in terms amounting to this declaration: *"The emancipated slave of the United States cannot be induced to take the place of the apprenticed "FREEMAN" of British Jamaica."*

Mr. Clay, to Mr. Hankey.

ASHLAND, May 10, 1851.

I have received from Thomas Hankey, Jr., Esq., of London, a memorandum respecting the removal of free blacks from the United States to the British West India colonies, with the view of supplying the wants of these colonies in regard to agricultural labor; and requesting any information which I may be able to communicate, as to the practicability of effecting such removal. I have great pleasure in replying to Mr. Hankey's request as far as it is in my power.

The free colored population of the United States amount to about half a million. The exact number will be seen, as it existed in 1850, when the census taken in that year shall be published. That colored population is dispersed throughout the whole United States, but is most concentrated in the two States of Virginia and Maryland. It consists of numbers who were born free, their ancestors many years ago having been emancipated, and of others who have been more recently liberated. The disposition of a large portion of this colored population is to prefer a residence in our cities and villages, where they perform the menial offices of life and the lower departments of labor. What proportion of them are congregated in the cities, and what apply themselves to agricultural labor, I have no means of accurately ascertaining, but I think it probable that about half of the whole colored population is engaged in these respective pursuits. Taken as an entire class, they are an improvident and thoughtless race, addicted to habits of vice much more extensively than any other portion of our population. There are, however, many gratifying exceptions. Their condition in this respect is, perhaps, partly owing to the physical and intellectual constitution of the African race, but mainly to the degraded position which they occupy in the United States, where they do not, and probably never can, enjoy equal privileges, social and political, with the whites.

I have no doubt that it would conduce to the happiness of both races if the blacks were removed from the United States by colonization or expatriation; but that object is unattainable with regard to the slave portion of that population whilst their bondage continues to exist in the United States. My own opinion long and deliberately entertained, is, that as they are held in slavery for the purpose of obtaining a necessary supply of labor, slavery will cease whenever, by the increase of white population, free white labor can be procured cheaper than that of black.

But, although a separation of the slave portion of the blacks is impracticable, in consequence of their being held in slavery, no obstacle exists with regard to the free portion of the plack population, and every passing year more and more evinces the necessity of such a separation. In many of the States laws have been passed, with rigorous penalties, to prevent the free people of color from settling in them, and in one or more of the States a proposal has been seriously made to expatriate them by compulsory means. So thoroughly have I been convinced, for a length of time, of the expediency of the removal of the free blacks from the United States, that, in co-operation with others entertaining the same opinion, upwards of thirty years ago we established the American Colonization Society for transporting them, with their own consent, to the western coast of Africa, and subsequently planted the colony of Liberia. There appeared to us to be a combination of more powerful motives for colonizing these people in Africa than any where else. There they would be returned to the country from which their ancestors came, their constitutions were well adapted to the climate, and they might, we hoped and believed, be made conducive to the introduction of christianity, the arts and civilization, into Africa. We have had encouraging success in the work of African colonization, and we mean to persevere in it. We persuade ourselves that the foundations of a great republic or empire have been laid on the western coast of Africa, and that, ultimately, it may be made the asylum of a large number of the free colored people of the United States, and of those in future that, from whatever cause, from time to time become free.

But, although for the reasons already stated, I have a decided preference for Africa to any other country for colonizing the free blacks of the United States, there is no incompatibility between the object of transporting them to Africa and that of sending them to the British West India colonies; whether they go to the one or to the other place, the purpose of separating them from the whites in the United States, and placing them where they can enjoy privileges, social and political equality and happiness, which they cannot realize here, will be equally accomplished. By going, indeed, to the West India colonies, they would not execute the mission of religion and civilization which, we hope, they might fulfil by emigration to Africa.

There are no laws, so far as I know, of any of the States opposing obstacles to the removal of those people to the West India colonies. On the contrary, such a removal would be in perfect conformity with the policy which prevails in most of them. The American Colonization Society has found in the abolitionists of the United States a constant opposition to the African colony. They use all the arts in their power to dissuade the free people of color from voluntarily going to Africa, and their exertions have been attended with some success. But I think the free blacks are becoming less and less disposed to listen to the mischievous counsels of their pretended abolition friends. But, in any project of inducing them to go to the West India colonies, the same source of opposition ought to be anticipated.

How far the free blacks may be inclined to emigrate to the West India colonies I am unable to say, and it can, perhaps, only be ascertained by actual experiment; I must, however, frankly say that I think considerable difficulty would be encountered. Some years ago considerable numbers were induced to go to St. Domingo; but many of them, I understood, returned discontented and dissatisfied. Degraded as their position is in the United States, the means of subsistance here are so great that if their physical wants are generally well supplied they are appraently contented and happy, and many of them are unwilling to leave the country of their birth and the scenes to which they have always been accustomed. We have fonnd these causes operating against the American Colonization Society, but not to an extent so great as to prevent their obtaining annually a sufficient number of emigrants to transport to Africa, and I think the obstructing causes are constantly diminishing. If the attempt be made to induce these people to go to the West India colonies, it would be proper, I think, that suitable agents should be sent to the United States to explain to the free blacks the advantages and privileges they would enjoy by removing to the West Indies, and to offer to them the means of their transportation. I am quite sure that no opposition would be encountered from the General Government, nor do I suppose that any would be made by any of the States. The General Government would probably remain passive, neither aiding or obstructing the removal of the free blacks; perhaps some of the States—Virginia for example—might afford some assistance or facilities for their removal.

Have you ever turned your attention to China as a source of labor to supply your colonies? I remember to have heard that you made an experiment with some Malays from the East Indies, and that it was not very successful or encouraging; but I have not heard of your having introduced any Chinese into your colonies. When I was in Cuba, a few weeks ago, I was informed that a planter had seventy or eighty Chinese, brought from Northern China, employed on his estate; that he had engaged them at the very low price of four dollars per month each, for seven years; that he found them laborious and trustworthy, and that he greatly preferred them to the blacks, having better heads and more skilful capacity in performance of their work than the blacks.

My health not being very good, I have had to employ an amanuensis, who has written this answer to your inquiries upon my dictation. I hope you will find it intelligible, if not entirely satisfactory. With great respect, H. CLAY.

THAMAS HANKEY, Jr., &c., &c.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIMENT.

A MAN WALKING HEAD DOWNWARD ON THE CEILING! Mr. John McCormick gave a private exhibition on Thursday evening at Lafayette hall, of quite a number of philosophical experiments—some the invention of others, but many as original as they were extraordinary. Among them were—a hydraulic seive for the illustration of atmospheric pressure; a fountain for showing the reaction of water; an intermitting spring for the illustration of the ebbing and flowing of springs; an equilibrating jet for sustaining an illuminated tripod; a hydraulic machine for trying the strength of the lungs; and a compound gravitating air compressor, producing a uniform current of air sustaining an illuminated tripod and lifting 200 lbs. one inch in five seconds by the force of the lungs. But the most extraordinary experiment was that of walking (by means of shoes of a peculiar construction,) in an inverted position, upon the under service of a highly polished slab of Italian marble, nine feet by three in dimensions, which Mr. M. successfully performed—a feat never before achieved by any man! He afterwards explained that a slight defect in the apparatus, easily remedied, rendered his task more arduous than usual. After the exhibition, the large audience present organized by choosing Wm. M. Shinn, Esq., Chairman, and J. H. Foster, Secretary—when, (after some remarks by Gen. Larimer,) on motion of H. D. King, Messrs. E. H. Heastings, Jos. Snowden and W. B. Negley were appointed a committee for the purpose and reported the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, We have witnessed with the greatest interest the experiment of Mr. John McCormick, the result of many years research and labor, involving principles of philosophical interest, therefore,

Resolved, That (in the opinion of the meeting,) the thanks of this community are due to Mr. McCormick, not only for his original experments, but for the improvements upon the discoveries of others, which we have witnessed this evening.

Resolved, That Mr. McCormick has satisfactorily performed all he has promised, and fully demonstrated that his invention for walking upon the under surface of a polished marble slab, in an inverted position, is *no humbug!*

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Capt. Hendrickson, for the pecuniary and other assistance he has rendered the Lecture.

Resolved, That Mr. McCormick be requested to deliver a public course of lectures in Pittsburg, and that this meeting pledge themselves to assist him in the prosecution of his scientific researches.

After some remarks from Gen. Larimer, Rev. H. J. Clarke, Rev. C. Cook, and others, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Messrs. Josiah Copley, Jos. Snowden and J. H. Foster were appointed a committee to prepare the proceedings for publication. *Pittsburg Chronicle.*

A NATIONAL MAXIMUS HOMO. The nations of Europe, stereotyped in the fixed forms of immemorial usage, could not be reformed and regenerated with a political new birth without being broken up, melted over, and cast into a new mould. There was no space large enough, in any general division of that old continent, to hold the mould of the NEW MAN—that better, greater, grander form of political humanity, which God, in his mercy, designed and deigned to bring forth, and rear up, as the Atlas, upon whose shoulders was to be upborne all national existence, virtue and prosperity. A new continent, which the Lord had hid in the treasure-house of this western hemisphere, was, in the fullness of his times, discovered and brought forth. Here, where the towering Andes, Cordilleras, and Rocky Mountains stretch, for nearly half the arc of a great circle, the huge back-bone of a mighty frame—here, where giant rivers hurl herculean floods to bottomless oceans on every side—where lakes are seas like mighty wild beasts caged in rocky barriers—where boundless prairies, like mantles studded with Flora's many-colored gems, are spread, as royal robes, over the shoulders of Nature, sitting queen and nursing mother of a countless progeny of nations—where vegetation springs up in giant growths—where trees grow higher and thicker, skies stretch wider, and everything puts on the dimensions of greater magnitude than anywhere else in the world—here, and here alone, could the mould of a newer, truer, and better humanity be formed for the recasting into better political shapes all the old nations of the world. In short, here alone could a mighty republic of confederated *nations* present the adequate forms, magnitudes, symmetries and perfections of a national *maximus homo!*

A letter from Paris contains the following:—

"Mr. Alphonse Karr, a wit and feuilletonist by profession, says in the columns of the National, a paper advocating the abolition of capital punishment: 'For myself, I say, if the infliction of the pain of death is to be done away with, let the assassins set the example.'"

How shall the Union be Preserved?

We have a certain recipe for disunion, secession, and all the attendant calamities. Just rub out of the policy of the federal government all traces of the whiggery, vote all whigs out of Congress, and put the administration into the hands of a good democrat, and the causes that have stirred up this sectional strife will cease, and we shall hear no more of secession or disunion.

The whole of the ill feeling and hostility to the federal government on the part of any of the States, have sprung from one source, sectional and partial legislation—the result of whig notions of the federal government. By a *practical* construction of the constitution, Congress has been invested with power to interfere with every interest, however local and sectional. Instead of a spirit of jealousy and scrupulousness in confining the power of Congress to its legitimate sphere, according to the constitution, the ingenuity of whiggery has been always employed to find out how to use the power of the federal government to promote local or partial objects; to build up and control the diversified business of the country, or to manage the policy of the States. Congress has power to levy duties on imports for the purpose of collecting revenue; out of this is inferred the power to build up manufactures by enhancing their profits at the expense of consumers. All acts to that end are sectional and partial, and lead to agitation and threats of disunion. We have once witnessed the ill consequences of such laws. When the federal government was involved in debt, the idea of creating a bank was conceived, to manage the revenue of the country. It grew of course into a great financial agent, and aspired to control the currency, and, in fact, the government itself—was an engine, irresponsible, soulless, selfish, partial, and mercenary. When the reason thought to justify the establishment of a national bank had ceased to exist, it had already been devoted entirely to other purposes, and maintained a desperate struggle for existence.

Internal improvements are highly desirable; and it is easy to find some pretext from some clause of the constitution to beset Congress for aid in the business of making roads, canals, and improving rivers and lakes. States surrounded by water, with the ocean on one side and lakes on the other, or with lakes and rivers on the opposite sides, have most claims for appropriations for rivers and harbors; other States, upon this system, must be taxed for their benefit. The obvious effect of all legislation on such subjects is to create jealousies and suspicions, and thus sow the seeds of disaffection.

The recent contest has derived all its bitterness and dangerous character from the effort to use the power of the federal government against the institution of slavery. The majority hold the destruction of that institution as desirable, and look at once to Congress to accomplish the end.

We need not tell our readers that, for all this disposition to sectional legislation the whig party are responsible. With the cant of Union upon their lips, they still press their pestilent measures, and urge their sectional dogmas, which are the only causes of danger to the Union. They saw once a State on the verge of secession on account of a protective tariff. The excitement was quited by abandoning the doctrine; still they are as fierce as ever for trying the experiment again. Whilst they cry Union, they are ready and eager to put it in jeopardy. They know that these omnibus bills for internal improvements are regarded by all parties in the extreme southern States as unconstitutional, partial, and unjust. They know that such legislation is deemed local and oppressive—why will they persist in it? Why not abandon all those courses of legislation that we know from experience give rise to sectional jealousy and irritation? It is not necessary to the prosperity of this Union to have protective tariffs, to have the paltry aid to internal improvement the federal government can give, nor is there any necessity for action on the subject of slavery, either for the interest or good name of the people of these States.

Ask the whigs who pretend to great zeal for the Union, how much they will forego for it. Will they abandon all protective tariffs? Will they quit demagogueing about rivers and harbors? Will they abjure all partial legislation, they have always urged? Will they confine the action of the federal government to a strict construction of the federal constitution? Will they thus show their sincerity in their professions of zeal for the Union? This Union is now in danger on account of what Congress has done; not for what it has neglected to do. It is the assumption of doubtful and questionable power that is fraught with danger. Had there been no protective tariffs, had no power over slavery been assumed, we should never have heard of disunion.

Now, if you wish forever to expunge all this partial legislation from the statutes of the country, vote the whigs out of power. If you wish to save the Union from the dangers of sectional legislation, put down whiggery. If you want the States alone in their career of prosperity unembarrassed by useless acts of Congress, vote whiggery out of being. Whig policy, and that alone, has endangered the Union—whig policy will destroy it.

The federal government was not made to make roads, improve rivers, or build harbors; it was not made to manufacture cotton or iron, or to raise sugar; it was not made to abolish slavery or to improve the morals of society; it was not made to educate the youth of the country, either secularly or religiously; it was not made to extend the hand of charity to the deaf and dumb, or blind. Many of these objects are of the highest importance, but they don't belong to the federal government. It was not formed to attend to them; and it is not adapted to such purposes. It must be confined to its own sphere, which will grow more and more limited as the area of the Union extends, or these States will not remain together. Let the States alone, and let Congress do as little as possible. If that body met once in two years it would be all the better. It is too much government, too much legislation, too much exercise of power, that makes the danger. The country does not want congressional action. Neither the East, West, North, or South is suffering for it. Congress can do much harm just now, and very little good.

Louisville Democrat.

PENNSYVANIA. Col. Bigler, the democratic candidate for governor, has come out like a man in favor of the compromise in all its parts; the compromise as it is. If the Pennsylvanians do not give him 30,000 majority over Johston, the whig abolitionist, or semi-abolitionist, who declares that he would not have voted for the fugitive slave law had he been in congress,—which is about equivalent to saying he would have voted for a dissolution of the Union,—they are unworthy of the name which they bear, of Key Stone to the arch of the Union. *N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Sydney Smith, being annoyed one evening by the familiarity of a young gentleman who, though a new acquaintance, was encouraged by the canon's jocular reputation to address him by his surname alone, and hearing him tell that he must go that evening to visit for the first time the Archbishop of Canterbury, the reverend gentleman pathetically said, "Pray dont clap him on the back and call him Howley."

CULTIVATORS of the earth are the most valuable citizens. They are the most independent, the most virtuous, and they are tied to their country, and wedded to its liberty and interests by the most lasting bonds. *Jefferson.*

Congressional Election.

From the returns given in another column, it will be seen that in the Counties of Buncombe, Henderson, Haywood, Rutherford, Cleaveland, McDowell, Burke and Caldwell, Mr. Clingman's majority is three thousand three hundred and three votes. This majority, large as it is, will probably be increased to four thousand, when we get the votes of Yancy, Macon, and Cherokee. Extraordinary as is this majority, it has nevertheless been obtained on a very thin vote of the District. This was owing partly to the fact that there was no county elections to bring out the people, and also to the universal impression felt throughout the District, that Mr. Clingman would get votes enough and more than enough, and that no effort was necessary to bring out the full strength. In such neighborhoods as happened to contain a few Gaither men, the collision brought out a pretty full vote; but in the greater part of the District the people being all one way, there was "no talk," and feeling secure, there was a small vote. The supporters of Col. Gaither, as is usually the case with minorities, were active and polled their full strength. Had there been as full a poll as is sometimes brought out, say twelve thousand, Mr. Clingman would have obtained at least nine thousand, making his majority six, instead of four thousand. As it is, however, the majority is overwhelming everywhere, varying in the different Counties from two to one to four to one.

The result has been obtained in the face of the most energetic and vigorous opposition. Col. Gaither, in the opinion of both his friends and foes, was regarded as the strongest man that could be brought out. On this point, as we said at the beginning of the canvass, we have no doubt. He was sustained by a large body of active and influential politicians, who not only talked for him all the time, but who printed and circulated more matter for him than has ever been seen in any former contest. Every charge, whether high or low, which it was supposed could influence a voter, however ignorant, was put in circulation. Besides this, the entire Whig press of the State, as far as we know out of the District, kept up a steady fire on the same side. It was also asserted by persons professing to know the fact, that the administration at Washington was hostile to Mr. Clingman's election, and that President Fillmore himself said during the spring to a citizen of the District, that it was all important that he should be defeated. In spite of all these efforts, he has in every quarter of the District, alike by Whigs and Democrats, been most triumphantly sustained.

His position in the contest is so generally understood that it is hardly necessary to restate it. He occupied precisely the same ground as that indicated in his published speeches. He on all occasions denounced the so called Compromise bills as "*Bills of Surrender.*" He showed that they deprived the South of every part of the territory obtained from Mexico. Though this act of spoliation was as gross a wrong as was ever inflicted on a free people, yet it did not justify revolution, or an attempt in any mode to destroy the government, because it had been consummated partly by the South itself. Any good form of government ought only to be destroyed when it is past reformation. In the present instance, if the South had been true to herself, the North, though having the power, would never have dared to perpetrate such an outrage. If the Southern representatives generally had insisted on it, a fair settlement could have been obtained, but a large number of them shamefully abandoned the rights of their own section, and consented that it should be excluded from the public territory, provided that exclusion should be effected in the manner least offensive to their feelings. It is not to be wondered at that even the moderate and just men of the North felt bound by the force of public opinion at home to accept the surrender thus offered by Southern men.

With reference to the Union, Mr. Clingman declared that though in favor of it, as long as the Constitution in its letter and spirit was observed, yet he was opposed to any other Union with the North, than such as that instrument had originally ordained. When, therefore, he should be satisfied that a line of policy hostile to the interests of the South, was to be persevered in, he would be for overthrowing the government as the enemy of his own section, which it ought instead to protect. This period has not yet, however, arrived. On the contrary, if a proper and united effort should be made by Southern men at this time, full justice could be obtained. It only needs that the South should be rallied upon the principles of 1800, the period which brought Mr. Jefferson into power, and reformed the government. The Federal party, under its new name of Union party, is now more dangerous than it was in the days of John Adams, because it has progressed farther in the road of consolidation and monarchy. Why, then, should not the South rally under the time-honored, ever victorious flag of this period? As the principles of the Southern Rights party everywhere, are those of the party of Jefferson and Madison, why not adopt at once the appropriate and hallowed name of the Republican party? It was upon these principles and under this banner that the contest has been fought in this District. Though called in derision the "*Little Flag*," with one supporter, the people flocked to it, and its followers are counted by thousands. Let our friends—the friends of the Constitution and the South everywhere, unfold it, and victory will march with them. Under this banner, and in this name, they will conquer. The destruction of old parties, or at least the obliteration of the old party lines, affords a fortunate occasion to rally together a party which can reform the government, and render the Union worth having and therefore permanent. *Ashville News.*

THE NEW ARMY UNIFORM. A general order has recently been issued from the War Department giving a description of the new uniform for the army of the United States, which has been approved by the Secretary of War. It is to be strictly enforced, and generals, and other inspecting officers are required to notice all deviations from it. Commissioned officers may wear the old until the first of January next. The articles of the uniform, already manufactured for enlisted men, are to be issued until exhausted, but will be first altered, as far as practicable, to correspond with the new pattern. In no instance will the two different patterns be furnished to troops stationed at the same post.

The description of the uniform and dress is given with the utmost exactness. The details are too numerous for our present purpose; and therefore we merely state in order to convey a general idea of several of the chagnes, that all officers are to wear a frockcoat of dark blue cloth, the skirt to extend from two-thirds to three-fourths of the distance from the top of the hip to the bend of the knee, single-breasted for captains and lieutenants; double-breasted for all other grades.

The uniform coat of all enlisted men is to be a single-breasted frock of dark blue cloth. The collar and cuffs of the artillery are required to be scarlet; infantry, light or Saxony blue; riflemen, medium or emerald green; and dragoons, orange colored.

The caps for all officers and enlisted men are to be of dark blue cloth, according to pattern, and so ornamented and varied in trimmings, as to denote rank and the several branches of service. Feathers give place to pompons. These appear to be the most prominent changes.

Above all things never despair. "God is what he was."

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1851.

NORTH CAROLINA.

We copy the following from a late number of the Washington Union:

"NORTH CAROLINA. We are gratified to learn that the Hon. W. S. Ashe, an uncompromising democrat, has been re-elected to Congress in the Wilmington district, North Carolina, by an overwhelming majority. Indeed, there was no regular opposition to the election of Mr. Ashe. It appears that Mr. Warren Winslow, a decided democrat, was voted for by a portion of the whigs, with a view to diminish Mr. Ashe's vote. But we are authorized to say that Mr. Winslow was placed in the field without his knowledge or consent, was voted for against his expressed wishes, and that he was in favor of the election of the regular democratic candidate."

This expression of gratification, by the Union, on the election of Mr. Ashe, comes in good time, and is nothing more than that gentleman is entitled to at the hands of the organ of the national Democracy; but this is the first occasion, we believe, on which that paper has made any allusion to the Congressional elections in North Carolina. The Washington Union newspaper has been of but little if any service to the party in this State during the late campaign; and indeed, the impression of many of our friends is, that it has rather crippled and injured us in our efforts against the common adversary. That paper has been and is now taking part with Cobb and Foote against McDonald and Quitman; and we do not remember to have seen, at any time in its columns, a definite and correct statement of the position of the Democracy of this State, or of the South generally, in relation to the so-called Compromise. On the contrary, that paper has affirmed, repeatedly, the justice of the Compromise; and it has sustained it, to the injury of Southern Democrats who acquiesce in it for the sake of the Union, but who have protested and will continue to protest against the injustice of some of its features.

So far as the agitation in the South upon the so-called Compromise is concerned, it ought to be known to the Washington Union that the Democrats are not responsible for it, but that it has been brought about and kept up by Whig leaders, for party purposes. As soon as that Compromise became the law of the land, the Democrats of the South, out of South Carolina, announced it as their attention to acquiesce in it in good faith, provided the free States would do the same; but because they would not unqualifiedly approve it, which a large majority of them could not conscientiously do, they were at once denounced by the Consolidation presses as Disunionists, and as enemies to the Union and to public order; and this, too, while in the free States the greater portion of the Whig party was arrayed against the fugitive-slave law and demanding its modification or repeal.

We observe that the Washington Union, the Richmond Enquirer, and other Democratic prints North of this, have announced the "Union ticket" as generally successful for Congress in this State. Now, what we have to repeat for the twentieth time is, *that there are no Disunionists in North Carolina*; and we must express our surprise that we are compelled to make this assurance to friends, members of our own party. The Democrats elected to Congress from this State, are *better* Union men than the Whigs who have been elected; they are so for the simple reason that they seek to preserve the Union *according to the Constitution*—the Union which our fathers established, and the *only* Union worth maintaining or preserving.

But we have no wish, at present, to dwell upon these points. We have been defeated in this State, not by any Union test, but for the plain reason that a majority of the Districts are *Whig* Districts, made so by the Whig leaders in 1846 for their own benefit. This is the reason why North Carolina sends only three Democrats, out of nine members, to the next Congress.

WHIG PRINCIPLES.

We asked the Raleigh Star, as our readers may remember, what it meant by the use of the term "Whig principles," and that paper replies as follows:

"We only mean to convey the idea that the Whigs are governed by real, *bona fide*, sound and wholesome political opinions, in opposition to the "seven principles" which bind together a certain party from "Arthur's Oven to Kinloss and Kildrummy"—from the Aristook to the Rio Grande—defined by that master of political science John Randolph of Roanoke, to be "five loaves and two fishes," constituting, according to that great philosophical statesman John C. Calhoun, "the cohesive power of public plunder."

The "Whigs are governed by real, *bona fide*, sound and wholesome political opinions, *in opposition*," &c., &c. Well, what of it? What does that amount to? *What are these opinions and principles?* That is the question—will the Star answer it?

The Star reminds us of the boatswain who was about to cast a sick man overboard, and who, when told by the Captain that the man was not dead, and to wait at least till he was dead, replied, "you need'nt be so darned jolly particular to a few minutes—he'll be dead presently, and so, to save trouble, here goes now." The Star no doubt thinks us too "*jolly particular*" by a long ways, in desiring the specifications—the separate planks in his platform. He says he "only means to *convey an idea*" that he is so and so in the abstract; he does not even leave the inference that he intends to give "the particulars in the small bills."

The Star says, generally, that his principles consist "*in opposition*" to the "five loaves and two fishes" which constitute, as he intimates, Democratic principles. We should judge so, taking things by contraries, from the nice little "loaf" which we see in the last Star in the shape of Government advertisements.

THIRD DISTRICT.

The following is the vote in full for a member of Congress from the Third District:

	1849.		1851.	
	Deberry, W.	Caldwell, D.	Caldwell, D.	Dockery, W.
Lincoln and Gaston,	432	1165	1181	396
Mecklenburg and Union,	617	1139	1411	676
Stanly,	695	99	54	774
Cabarrus,	690	511	372	763
Montgomery,	418	176	150	569
Richmond,	492	134	189	601
Anson,	1020	538	498	1107
Moore,	535	537	492	466
	4,899	4,299	4,277	5,352
	4,299			4,277
Deberry's maj.	600		Dockery's maj.	1,075

Mr. Clay's majority in the above above District, in 1844, was between thirteen and fifteen hundred.

Judge Bragg's majority for Congress in the Mobile District, is just 1851—one vote majority in favor of the Southern Rights candidate for each year since the commencement of the Christian era.

THE AGITATORS.

There are two memorable occasions on which the Consolidation leaders—and especially those of the South—have agitated upon the Slavery question for party effect.

Soon after the Mexican Territories had been acquired, Mr. Clayton, a Senator from Delaware, introduced a bill the object of which was to settle the whole question by leaving it to be decided by the Supreme Court. The Democrats, as a party, approved this bill, and gave it their support; and we remember distinctly, that it was sustained and pressed upon both branches of Congress, with marked ability, by the Washington Union, the organ of the national Democracy. It was opposed by Messrs. Webster, Badger, and others of the same stamp, but it passed the Senate and went to the House, *where it was defeated by seven Southern Whigs*, and among them Mr. Donnell, of this State, and Mr. Stevens of Georgia. This threw the whole question again open for the renewal of agitation and strife. The object of these unscrupulous leaders was attained; and they went into the pending campaign with the Slavery question as their main topic of discussion, and they so used it as to secure to themselves the political power of the country. That was all they wanted.

Again, during the last Congress the slavery question was compromised—*settled*, to adopt their own expression; and the whole country, and especially the South, had room for indulging the hope that the day of strife and agitation had passed away. But not so. These same leaders came forward, at the opening of the late campaign in this State, and not only approved this settlement themselves, but they demanded the same approval from all others, under pain of being held up as traitors and enemies to the government of their country. Those who could not conscientiously approve the whole of this compromise were silent for a time, but they were at length compelled to speak out. It was in vain that they acquiesced in this compromise—it was in vain that they declared it ought to stand as it was, and that they would adhere to it as it was for the sake of the Union, provided the free States would do the same—*they were denounced as agitators and Disunionists because they would not praise it*, and were *forced* into a discussion of its features in self-defence. Thus did these unprincipled Consolidation leaders revive, a second time, the agitation on this question for party purposes; and that, too, over the very measures which *they* declared had settled it fairly, justly, and for all time! Has any country, since civilization had a name, or free government a being, ever been afflicted and tormented by such men?

And yet these agitators—these brazenfaced hypocrites, dare to talk of *their* devotion to the Union! *They* profess to be devoted to a Union the extension of whose limits they have invariably opposed, and whose quiet they have interrupted, time and again, by their partizan broils and sectional contentions!

When we speak of Consolidation leaders we mean the old Federalists in the Whig party, and not those patriotic men of that party who have stood forward so boldly, of late, for Southern rights. But these old Federalists control that party now, as they did in the days of John Adams and during the war of 1812; and they will continue to control it. *They* are the agitators and Disunionists; *they* are the enemies of repose and of public order; *they* are the men, who, careless of the prosperity of the country and of the glory and even existence of the Union, *agitate* for the spoils of office and the gratification of their own unhallowed ambition.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

We ask the attention of the friends of this Road to the communication in another column, signed "A friend of the Road." It is from the pen of a gentleman who is well posted up in the movements now going on to raise the stock, and who speaks what he knows in relation to the enterprise.

A considerable amount of stock, it will be seen, is still to be taken. Time flies—the 12th of September is almost at hand; and if this money is not subscribed by that day, the enterprise will fail and the Road will be stopped. What are the bond-givers doing? Have they *all* subscribed? Have they done so to the extent of their ability? And if not, have they reflected upon the probability—nay, the *certainty* that these bonds will be collected if the present charter should be allowed to fail? The State has made a most liberal offer in this charter to those who are bound on account of the old Road; let them fail to come forward and avail themselves of this offer, and they may have their bonds to pay into the State Treasury to the last dollar. Public sympathy, hitherto in their favor, will then become chilled towards them; and no member of the Assembly will step forward to shield them from the stern grasp of the State's Attorney General. Have the bond-givers thought of these things, and looked at them in their true light?

Let every one, as well as those who are bound, come up to the work with renewed zeal. As our Correspondent well observes, "those who wish the Road rebuilt, and leave it to others to take the stock, may deceive themselves." Every real friend of the work must do something, and that speedily. No time is to be lost—"now's the day, and now's the hour."

DODGING. The Ohio whig State convention resolved that the whig administration was in no manner responsible for the compromise measures, and that support of or opposition to them constitutes no proper ground of difference in the whig ranks. This is the platform which Seward and Greeley have put up for Gen. Scott to stand on.

The union of the whigs of New York is upon a platform of the utmost simplicity, consisting of two planks, one for national and one for State spoils, and both laid on free soil. *Boston Post.*

The Raleigh Register condemns most severely the objectionable course of the Ohio Democracy on the Slavery question, but that paper has not one word to say in relation to the action on the subject of the Ohio Whigs and the New York Whigs.

STRAWS, &c. The North Carolina Standard (up-to-the-hub Democratic) exults over the re-election of Clingman. Is this gentleman turning Locofoco? *Petersburg Intelligencer.*

It matters little, so far as the Slavery question is concerned, whether Mr. Clingman be a Democrat or a Whig—*he is sound upon that question*, and this is more than can be said of many of the leading Whigs of the slaveholding States.

We invite the attention of the Editor of the Intelligencer to the article in our columns to-day, from the Asheville News, in relation to Mr. Clingman's triumph over Col. Gaither.

We understand from good authority, says the last Weldon Patriot, that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road will be completed to Garysburg by Saturday next, and that very early thereafter the cars will run daily to and from that point to Portsmouth.

James A. Seddon Esq., in a card, in the last Richmond Enquirer, declines being a candidate for Congress at the next election, for the Richmond Congressional District. His reason is the bad state of his health. Mr. Seddon has distinguished himself, during his term of service in Congress, by his sound statesmanship and his devotion to the Constitution and the rights of the States.

THE RESULT IN ALABAMA.

Henry W. Collier, Southern Rights Democrat, has been re-elected Governor of Alabama.

We copy from the Mobile Register—a sterling Democratic print—the following account of the Congressional elections in that State.

"OUR CONGRESSMEN. From the returns received, and previous knowledge, it is pretty certain that the representation from this State, to the next Congress, will be as follows:

1st district—John Bragg.
2d " James Abercrombie.
3d " Sampson W. Harris.
4th " William R. Smith.
5th " David Hubbard.
6th " William R. W. Cobb.
7th " Alexander White.

Of these gentlemen, Messrs. Harris, Hubbard, and Cobb, were members of the last Congress. The others are new members.

According to former political distinctions, the members elect are all Democrats, except Messrs. Abercrombie and White. The representatives from Alabama will hereafter stand as it did in the last Congress, 5 to 2.

As the leading political issue of the present day, it may be set down that Messrs. Bragg, Harris, and Hubbard, (3) are "Southern Rights" men, while Messrs. Abercrombie, Smith, Cobb, and White (4) are "Union" men. But this division demands an explanation. None of the members elect are disunionists or advocates of Secession. The Southern Rights men only contend for the abstract right of Secession, as a supra constitutional remedy, but do not urge its exercise for existing causes. In this they are not materially different from the "Union" Representatives who all claim to stand on the Georgia Platform, and are pledged, in case of any further aggressions, to resist "even to a disruption of every tie which binds the State to the Union." They therefore *practically* differ from their Southern Rights colleagues, only as tweedledum did from tweedledee.

But this further explanation is also necessary to understand properly the political character of the members elect. In the first and third districts, the election turned mainly upon the question of the approval of the Compromise Measures. None of the candidates were advocates of Secession. Messrs. Bragg and Harris were chosen because they were opponents of the Compromise, while Messrs. Langdon and Mudd, their antagonists, were its advocates and justifiers.

In the Second District, the Southern Rights candidate, Mr. Cockran, was understood to hold ultra Secession views, and was defeated for this reason. Had a more moderate and conservative Southern Rights man been run, it is probable he would have been elected. The same may be said as to the Seventh District. Mr. Rice was an advocate of the doctrines of the Montgomery Platform—indeed one of its chief framers—and so extreme in his sentiments, as to frighten off hundreds of the warmest friends of Southern Rights in the strong Democratic District in which he run, and thus to secure the election of Mr. White, the Federal-Whig-Union-Compromise candidate.

In the other Districts, the issues as to Southern Rights have not been made as distinctly as in South Alabama: The people have generally adhered to their old party divisions. This has caused the election of Judge Smith, who, coming out as an independent candidate, has probably (though the result is not certainly known) received in addition to the entire Whig vote, a sufficient number of Democrats, to defeat Col. Erwin, who ran as the "State Rights Democratic" nominee.

In the sixth, or Huntsville District, no issue was made as to the Compromise Measures, or the question of State action. Both the candidates were "Union" men, both Democrats, and both in favor of abiding by the Compromise.

Mr. Hubbard, from the sixth District, is as we have stated, a warm Southern Rights man—but not a Disunionist.

In conclusion we may remark that the words 'Union men" and "Union party" have a very different signification in the interior from what they have here in Mobile. With us they indicate the friends and justifiers of the "Compromise Measures." The Southern Rights Party embraces all the opponents of those Measures. Had this classification been observed in the other Districts, and the issue turned solely upon that point, we have no doubt every District in the State would have shown itself as strongly in favor of Southern Rights as the First."

[Telegraphed for the Philadelphia News.]

Exciting Fugitive Slave Case in Buffalo—The Law Sustained.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15. The second cook of the steamboat Buckeye State, named Daniels, was arrested this morning, claimed as a fugitive slave from Louisville, Ky. He is claimed by a man named Moore. It was kept as still as possible, but the report soon spread through the city, and a large crowd collected around the building in which he was confined. An attempt was made to take him to jail in a private carriage, but a very large and excited crowd collected, making threats of violence if he was not released. The firebells were rung, which served in a measure to disperse the crowd, and he was then taken to the watch-house, still followed by a large crowd.

When the negro was taken the son of the claimant stepped up behind him while he was passing along on the boat at his ordinary avocations, and felled him to the deck with one blow of a billet of wood. The blow was a severe one, laying open the back part of his head, and rendering him senseless. The excuse given for this act was understood by some who were present at the examination, to be that he had a carving knife in his hand, with which he intended to assault his assailant.

This afternoon he was taken up to the Court House, under charge of the Mayor, a large body of police, and two or three companies of firemen, who were called out for the occasion. Considerable difficulty was experienced in the undertaking, and several persons acting as guardains *were dragged down and trampled under foot by the enraged multitude.* The Court House was finally reached, and a large number of persons collected inside to witness the first trial in this city under the Fugitive Slave Bill. A dense throng collected out side, blocking up the passages and rendering them impassable, thereby preventing all ingress or egress into or out of the Court House. The examination was held before United States Commissioner H. K. Smith. Only one witness was sworn, the same person that knocked the negro down. The negro did not deny being a slave. The examination was, consequently, brief, and resulted in an order for his return to Kentucky. He was then remanded to jail, whence he was taken without much trouble.

A warrant was sworn out by one of the citizens, charging the negro's assailant with assault and battery, and he has been arrested, and is now in jail. It is reported he will be tried to-morrow morning.

Before giving the order for the removal of the fugitive, Mr. Commissioner Smith offered to subscribe twenty-five dollars towards purchasing his freedom. J. L. Talcott and Seth Hawley, Esqs., acted as counsel for the accused.

The excitement has somewhat abated. Knots of persons can be seen gathering at the corners, discussing the merits of the case. Now that its operations are seen and more vividly appreciated, there seems no disposition to attempt anything like a violent rescue.

Buffalo belongs to Mr. Fillmore's old Congressional District; and the Buffalonians are the people to whom that gentleman preached such red-hot Abolitionism in 1836. These are the fruits of the seed then sown *by his hands.*

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

Tobacco Crop—Cholera—Damage by the Storm, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 16. The recent rains have been of great benefit to the growing tobacco crop, as also to corn and other vegetation. It is now estimated that the yield of tobacco in Kentucky and Tennessee will be double that of last year.

Three new cases of cholera occurred to-day, but they have produced no alarm. The disease is abating.

We continue to receive accounts from below of damage by the recent storm. Much injury has been done in the interior towns.

WRONG. We are surprised to see that some of the democratic papers have followed the slang of the whig press in calling those candidates who don't acknowledge the right of secession *Union candidates*, as though the ones who advocate the right of secession were not Union men. In our opinion those who maintain the right are better Union men than those who deny it. We know of none that are disunionists out of South Carolina. *North Carolinian.*

[For the Standard.]

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

MR. HOLDEN: The subscribers to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road have been called to meet at Warrenton on the 18th of September; and unless the whole amount of the stock shall then be taken, the scheme will be abandoned as hopeless and the Road will go down. This is the last appeal, and those who have the means and wish the Road kept up, will find it too late to save it when the Governor shall do—what he is positively required to do—"cause all operations on the Road to cease, and discharge all persons employed," and to advertise the Road for sale. Those who wish the Road rebuilt, and leave it to others to take the stock, may deceive themselves. From what we have seen and heard this week, in regard to subscribing, we should say if the same spirit exists elsewhere the subscriptions will certainly fail. We heard country farmers and merchants admit they save annually by the Road from one to two hundred dollars—that they wish it re-constructed, and should deeply regret to see it go down, and yet refuse to subscribe a dollar. So there are others, large property holders in Raleigh, who know and admit that the failure of the Road will greatly depreciate the value of their property; and yet they turn their backs and refuse to subscribe! It is proper, then, that the public should know the truth at once—that with the most favorable offer which has been made in the purchase of iron, there will still remain at least *sixty thousand dollars unsubscribed*; that this sum cannot be raised, unless it shall be done before the meeting of the 12th, because after that there will not be time enough for the Commissioners to give the necessary notice for organizing the Company before the first day of October, which is the last day of grace. Those, therefore, who wish to save the Road must subscribe at once, or take the loss.

A FRIEND OF THE ROAD.

[From the Tarborough Press.]

COTTON CROP OF EDGECOMBE COUNTY IN 1850. The undersigned were appointed a Committee, by the Edgecombe Agricultural Society, to ascertain as nearly as practicable the crop of Cotton of the last year, made in this County. The Committee feel confident that they can now answer with certainty the enquiry so often made by our farmers, how many bales of cotton did this county make last year?

The plan devised by the Committee to ascertain the number of bales, was to request two or more gentlemen in each Captain's district to enquire of each owner or manager of a cotton gin, how many bales of cotton of the growth of Edgecombe of the crop of last year he had packed during the season? In the districts bordering on other counties deductions were made for cotton brought to the gins from other counties; such also as was carried from the county in the seed was estimated. The report of the committee shows not the products of the several districts, but only the number of bales packed; large quantities of Cotton raised in one precinct was in many cases carried into an adjoining district to be ginned and packed.

The following exhibit is the number of bales packed in the several districts:

Maner's district	1063
Cherry's	860
Bulluck's	721
Rocky Mount	546
Tarborough	556
Holly Grove	388
Harrell's	231
Pender's	313
Sparta	422
Stantonsburg	300
Wilson	140
Armstrong's	93
Edward's	62
Gay's	196
Aggregate product	5891

In the foregoing esti nate, the bales of Cotton in the greater number of the districts were reduced by the gentlemen reporting them to an average of 400 pounds to the bale. Making allowance for the cotton retained for family use, the Committee believe that the crop will a little exceed 6000 bales, making 2,400,000 lbs., which at 12 cts. per pound will yield $288,000. If the naval stores, corn, bacon and lard, sold from the county be added to the value of the Cotton crop, the aggregate value of the sales of the crop of Edgecombe county for 1850, will exceed the sum of $400,000. The crop of cotton of 1839, as shown by the census of 1840, was 1528; of 1849, as shown by the census 1850, was 3300 bales. For several years past the quantity of Cotton planted has been gradually increasing; but the chief cause of the continued increasing crop is to be found in the liberal use of mud, marl, ashes, lime, plaster and putrescent manures, draining and deep ploughing. There are many farms in this county that will yield 1000 lbs. of seed cotton per acre—and some few that will yield from 13 to 1400 lbs. per acre. Many of our farmers during the two last seasons have produced from four to five bales of cotton to the hand; besides an ample stock of provisions.

ROBERT R. BRIDGERS,
JOSIAH LAWRENCE,
BAKER STATON.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

Arrival of the Canada—Three days later from Europe—Advance in Cotton—Dullness in Breadstuffs, &c.

HALIFAX, August 18—a. m. The royal mail steamer Canada arrived here at six o'clock this morning, with 84 passengers. She brings Liverpool dates to the 9th—being three days later.

The steamer Franklin arrived at Cowes on the 7th.

Parliament was prorogued on the 8th. The Queen delivered a speech, which, however, possessed no interesting feature. The surplus revenue last year amounted to three million pounds.

The continental news possesses no special importance.

Markets.—Cotton—The lower grade of cotton trade has advanced fully ¼d. during the week; middling and fair unchanged; fair Orleans, 5d.; fair Mobile and upland, 5⅜. Sales of the week, 59,500 bales—speculators took 9,000 bales; exporters, 9,000 bales.

Breadstuffs.—Flour is depressed—sales of Philadelphia at 20s. a 20s. 5d. Corn is taken sparingly at 26s. 6d. for yellow and 27s. 6d. a 28s. 6d. for white. Baltimore and Philadelphia wheat, 6s.

Provisions.—The provision market generally is dull. Lard is lower.

Groceries.—Sugar in moderate request at 6d. decline. Coffee in fair inquiry at slightly improved rates. Tea in moderate request at easier prices. Molasses unchanged—small sales. Rice—sales of 32 tierces at 18s. 6d. Small sales Baltimore bark at 7s.

Nothing done in tar and turpentine. Tobacco meets with more inquiry for Ireland and for exportation.

The money market is unchanged. Consols closed on Friday at 96⅜ a 96⅝. There is no change in American securities.

The Manchester trade is slightly improved.

HAVRE, Aug. 8. Cotton is steady—sales of the week 7,000 bales; Orleans 66 francs 85 centimes; uplands 60 francs 81 centimes.

SEVEN NEGROES KILLED BY LIGHTNING. On Wednesday evening, 23d ult., Mr. John Reeves, residing about sixteen miles south of this place, in company with seven of his negroes, were induced by the appearance of a cloud rising, to repair to a large tree, but a short distance from where they were at work for shelter. Mr. R. being on horseback, reached the tree first, and by accident let his horse loose, and in endeavoring to recover him, receded some distance from the tree, when he heard a clap of thunder.

On recovering his horse, he proceeded to the house. At the usual time for returning home, none of the hands made their appearance. Mr. R. became alarmed, and, in company with another person, went in search of them. They went immediately to the tree where they had contemplated shelter, and found them all dead; two of them were lying near the tree, and the other five were in the hollow of it.

Boliver (Tenn.) Herald.

Dr. Parr, when a boy at Harrow, had so very old a face for his age, that one day his contemporary, Sir William Jones, said, looking at him, "Parr, if you should have the good luck to live forty years, you may stand a chance of overtaking your face."

A small piece of paper or linen, just moistened with turpentine, and put into the wardrobe or drawers for a single day, two or three times a year, is a sufficient preservative against moths.

Voltaire's definition of a physician is: "An unfortunate gentleman, expected every day to perform a miracle; namely, to reconcile health with intemperance."

THE ADVANTAGES OF RAILROADS. Cattle in former years were merely raised and grazed on the extensive prairies of the West, and driven to the State of Ohio to be fed, but of late years they have been mostly grain-fed west, and driven slowly east to market. The cost and shrinkage of these cattle, we learn from the Indiana Sentinel, in driving them to the Atlantic market from this State, is over $20 per head; the beef loses much of its juicy sweetness in the process of driving. The cattle are near three months on the road, and arrive in large droves at the cities, temporarily glutting the market. All this, that paper says, will soon be remedied. When the continuous line of railroad from Philadelphia through the States of Ohio and Indiana, now rapidly being constructed, shall be completed, these cattle can be carried on the cars from Anderson, the point where the drover's route strikes the line of the Bellefontaine Railroad, at a heavy saving to the drovers as to the actual expense and shrinkage, leaving the beef fresh and sweet. There will be another advantage in this change of process. In getting these cattle to market, the droves can have them kept at the western end of the railroad much cheaper, until the demand for beef at the cities is right, and then by telegraph give notice and have them sent forward on the cars in such numbers as may be required, in a few days. This change in the process of carrying western fat cattle, would doubtless be beneficial to all concerned.

FUGITIVE SLAVE GIVEN UP. A fugitive slave was arrested last week near Columbia, Pa., and carried to Harrisburg, and, after a hearing before Commissioner McAllister, was remanded to his owner. The use of the County Prison being denied to the agent of the law, under the act of 1847, preventing the use of the jails of the Commonwealth for the retention of fugitives from labor, the prisoner was placed in the garret of a hotel for safe keeping until the next morning. During the night an attempt was made to fire the house, with the design, it is supposed, of rescuing the fugitive. Providentially the fire was discovered, a few minutes after it had been kindled, and thus the incendiaries were thwarted in their attempts to defeat the execution of the law at the sacrifice of the lives and property of citizens. Such, (says the State Journal) are the legitimate effects of the Pennsylania law of 1847, and the sooner the foul blot is wiped from off their statute books the better. The peace and safety of the community require that their prison doors should be thrown open for the reception and safe-keeping of these fugitives; for abolitionists who boldly counsel resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law, "with bullets and bayonets," would not hesitate to apply the torch of the incendiary to a neighbor's dwelling in the same treasonable cause.

THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR. In the Rutherfordton (N. C.) Mountain Banner of Tuesday there appears an allegation (the truth of which the Banner has no reason to doubt) from Dr. W. A. Graham, now of McDowell county, to the effect that he was the first who made the discovery how to apply, practically, carbonic gas to extinguish destructive fire or flames. Dr. Graham claims the invention as far back as 1837, in November of which year he filed his specifications and caveat, which, he states, still remain in the Patent Office at Washington. The doctor announces his intention of repairing to that city, upon the meeting of the next Congress, to renew his application for a patent, which, it appears, was refused by the Patent Office in 1837, on account of the invention being stated not to possess that novelty which would justify the office in issuing one, and doubts existing as to its being capable of being carried into effect. According to Dr. Graham's statement, Mr. Calhoun brought the matter before the Senate in 1839, and a special committee was appointed to investigate it, but pecuniary difficulties prevented the doctor appearing before the committee, and the affair seems to have dropped until now, when the paragraphs that have recently appeared in the papers relative to Mr. Phillips's alleged discovery, have again brought Dr. Graham before the public. *Charleston Courier, 16th.*

INGENIOUSLY DONE. A letter to the Louisville Democrat, written from Washington, thus briefly describes one of Mr Ewing's interesting ways, when he was in the Gaiphin Cabinet:

Mr. Ewing, as I informed you on a former occasion, imported from Ohio a green looking but sharp county court lawyer, and put him into a chief clerkship, in the most prolific fountain of corruption in this metropolis. As chief clerk, he was authorized to control the head of the bureau, who was made subservient to him. He held the office long enough—by close examination, hard work, and refusal to perform any of the duties of the office except drawing his pay, to make himself master of the claims in the office connected with revolutionary services, and then resigned his office, and announced himself an agent to prosecute such claims. The best of the joke is, that he formed a partnership with a favored clerk, who, while in office, took copies of records and made tables of references to files, which being much wanted at one time by some department, he modestly sold the government a copy for $1000 in hand, and has been prosecuting claims on his records ever since.

NEUSE RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY. We learn that this Company has been organized by the election of Dr. J. C. Justice, M. W. Jarvis, Wm. H. Bryan, and Wm. H. Washington, of Newberne, Geo. W. Collier, of Wayne, and Wm. S. Ballinger, of Johnston, Directors for one year. Dr. J. C. Justice has been chosen President and R. N. Taylor, Secretary and Treasurer, with salaries of $500 and $300 respectively. We are glad to learn that Governor Reid agrees to the construction that the North Carolina Railroad Company has already commenced operations, and that the subscription by the State to the Neuse River Navigation Company will be made as soon as the proper certificates have been made to him, that the Navigation Company has been organized, and operations commenced on the Central Road. The Company propose to have the river surveyed this Fall, and expect to engage the services of Mr. Thompson, engineer on the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement, for that purpose.

Goldsborough Rep. and Patriot.

GONE BACK TO HIS OLD FRIENDS. It would appear from the recent amalgamation coalition—or union, as it is styled—of the New York whigs, that Mr Fillmore is once more upon the old platform, by the side of Seward and Greely. This result is by no means surprising to us. All his affinities, all his associations, have heretofore been with the free-soilers and abolitionists, and it is but natural that he should return to his first love. No doubt the terms of the union are acceptable to Mr. Fillmore, and the platform presented such a one as he is prepared to occupy. Let the South look to it that no half-hearted, pseudo friend of the Union, be smuggled upon them through the cunning of designing demagogues.

Baltimore Argus.

A SLAVE QUESTION. A slaveholder from Missouri took one of his men slaves to California in the spring of 1849, and has been engaged in digging gold there for two years. The slave's labor was very valuable, so much so, that the master refused to take $1500 a year for his services. By the last steamer the Missourian returned to New York city with plenty of gold, and with his slave, was about returning home. The New York Commercial says, however, that some persons having learned these facts, advised the slave that he was made free by the laws of California, and that he had a right to recover wages for the time he worked for his master in that country. This information induced the colored man to apply to an attorney to institute legal proceedings, and suit has been commenced against the Missourian to recover the wages claimed to be due. The *quondam* slave has also asserted his freedom.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION. At this season of the year, when thunder-storms prevail, it should be generally known how to reanimate persons who have been struck with lightning. As soon as they are discovered, and before they recover animation, one or two buckets of cold water should be thrown upon them. It seldom fails to restore suspended animation, and was used successfully, it will be recollected by some of our readers, upon Mr. Griswold, west of this city, a few years ago, when he was supposed to be entirely gone. *Indianopolis Journal.*

A CARGO OF SHOEMAKERS. Among the items of California intelligence lately received, we notice the arrival of 223 Chinese in one vessel at San Francisco. Of the entire number all except two are shoemakers; the two exceptions are a lawyer and a physician—the party bringing with them their own legal and medical advisers. All their names, except four, commenced with the letter A. *Ball. Amer.*

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

Condition of the Markets, &c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19th, 6 P. M. The market for government securities is quiet and prices unchanged—Erie Railroad declined ¾ at the first board, and advanced ¼ at the second; Reading Railroad advanced 1 per share; Canton unchanged and quiet; Exchange on London 10¼ prem.

The flour market is heavy—sales of 11,000 bbls. at 3 75 a $3 93½ for Ohio, and $4 50 for prime Genesee; Southern 4 a 4 12½; corn meal and rye flour unchanged.

The market for wheat is quiet—no sales of moment reported, and prices unchanged—tending in favor of buyers. Corn quiet—sales of 35,000 bushels at 54 a 55 cents for mixed, and 57 cents for yellow. The bulk of the sales were of mixed. Oats 40 a 42 cts. Rye unchanged.

Provisions firm—sales of 500 bbls. mess pork at 14 62 a $14 75. Bacon unchanged. Sales of 500 barrels lard at 8½ a 9 cents.

Groceries quiet—sales of 300 hhds. P. R. Sugar at 5½ cts. Sales of 500 bags Rio Coffee at 8½ a 9 cts Rice unchanged.

The Cotton market is firmer—sales of 1,100 bales at 8½ for middling Uplands and 8½ cts. for middling Orleans, showing ¼ cts. advance.

Whisky in bbls. (prison) is selling at 23 cts.

The steamer Marion has arrived.

The Cuban Revolution.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 18. Private accounts from Cardenas state, on the most reliable authority, that the accounts of the uprising are perfectly correct; that the government cannot put it down in less than a year.

General Lopez was anxiously looked for. Everything is so arranged that he can make a safe landing.

The Arkansas Election.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 16. Johnston, the Southern Rights democratic candidate, is undoubtedly elected to Congress.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE AT BUFFALO. A dispatch in Saturday's Sun, stated briefly that a fugitive slave had been given up at Buffalo, New York, though there was a fruitless attempt at rescue. We have further particulars, as follows:

He was second cook of the steamboat Buck Eye State, and named Daniels, claimed as a fugitive slave from Louisville, Ky., by a man named Moore. The arrest on Friday was kept as still as possible, but the report soon spread through the city, and a large crowd collected around the building in which he was confined. An attempt was made to take him to jail in a private carriage, but a very large and excited crowd blocked up the passage, seized the horses by the bits, making threats of violence if he was not released. The fire bells were rung, which served in a measure, to disperse the crowd, and he was then taken to the watch house, still followed by a large crowd. Daniels was taken before the U. S. Commissioner, Hon. H. K. Smith, that afternoon for a hearing; and the proof of identity and ownership being fully established, his honor remanded him back to his proprietor, Mr. Moore of Louisville. While on his way to the Court House, in the custody of the Deputy Marshal, the carriage was attacked and stopped by the mob, but exceept a few knock-downs, no injury was done. Daniels was notified this morning that he had better leave for Canada, but chose to run the risk of being rescued to going away. The city is now quiet, though great excitement has prevailed during the day. During the arrest the fugitive was severely injured by a blow on the head, inflicted by the claimant. A warrant for his arrest on a charge of assault and battery has been issued, and he has been arrested and is now in jail. It was reported that he will be tried Saturday morning.

Very Singular Occurrence—Astonishing Presentiment.

NORFOLK, August 18. A most singular and wonderful circumstance occurred here on Saturday last, which, were it not for the fact actually having occurred, would seem too incredible for belief. It seems that a German named Gherkin, a professor of music, went early in the forenoon of Saturday to an undertaker and ordered his coffin, requesting that it be made immediately, alleging that he was going to die that same evening, and that he should positively want it. The man was apparently in good health, and seemed perfectly sane in mind. The undertaker, as a matter of course, supposed the man either jesting or deranged, and consequently paid no attention to what he said. The man soon left the establishment and went home, and in a short time afterwards took his bed. He became apparently ill, and early the same evening was a corpse. There was no evidence of his having taken any poisonous drug. The matter is wholly unaccountable, and has produced much surprise. How or why he should have had a foreshadowing of his approaching end is a mystery known only to the Great Arbiter of Events.

THE SELF-MOVING CARRIAGE. The Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin, in a late letter, says:

"Two years ago, I described for an American paper, the self-moving carriage of M. Prevost. Since that time, M. P. has travelled in it over a great part of France, visiting Tours, Saumur, Orleans, Chatres, Havre and other places. He is now in Paris on his way to Bordeaux. He travels with ease to himself, for the force employed is not the muscular strength applied to pedals or cranks, but the weight of his person, which puts in movement the machinery on much the same principle with the weight of a clock. On ordinary roads, (they are Macadamized in France,) M. Prevost travels from sixty to eighty miles a day. The carriage is about six feet by three and the machinery not visible from the outside."

A NUT FOR THEOLOGIANS. Somebody has discovered a flaw in the character of Bunyan's hero, Christian, or an argument against the contribution boxes. Hear what he says:

Bunyan does not make his hero ever contribute one penny for any religious enterprise, though he has him to exhibit most of the Christian excellencies in great attractiveness and beauty. It cannot be that, as he did not see a penny for his month's imprisonment, he forgot the root of all evil, for among other allusions to money he makes Mr. Littlefaith to be robbed of all the loose change he had. The fact that Christian and Hopeful, and others succeeded in reaching the Celestial City without giving away to the work of benevolence a single dime, must be very encouraging to the money-loving Christians and Hopefuls of these days.

DISCOVERY OF THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES. A Greek servant, M. Simonidas, pretends to have discovered in the different convents, in his country, the archives of which he has been collecting, the place where the original Acts of the Apostles is hid. It is, according to his account, in the small island of Antigonus, situated at the entrance of the Sea of Marmora. M. Simonidas has demanded from the Port, through the Sardinian Minister, an authorization to make a research in that spot, in the presence of the learned men of Constantinople; he particularly wishes to have some geologists with him in order to be the better able to prove that the earth has not moved for ages in the spot which he points out. It is said that the Greek patriarch, fearing that such an important discovery might lead to fresh schisms in the church, has besought the Porte to refuse the authorization asked for. It is, however, thought that it will be granted, and that the search will commence immediately.

Galignani's Messenger.

Horace Greely, the philopopher of the New York Tribune, comes back from his European tour, the Mirror says, completely metamorphosed—with whiskers and moustache, patent leather boots, a gold watch chain, with a bunch of "charms" attached; a little jimmy French hat, turned up at the sides; fancy pantaloons, with broad stripes and straps; white cravat buff vest; a long-waisted, short-skirted black frock coat; and a little stickee, with the head of Cerito cut in ivory on the top! He has the "European polish," then, we suppose. The Mirror says that his friend don't know him; but we venture to say that he knows them, nevertheless.

The Lord Chief Justice Kenyon once said to a rich friend asking his opinion as to the probable success of a son: "Sir, let your son forthwith spend his fortune; marry, and spend his wife's; and then he may be expected to apply himself with energy to his profession."

An old bachelor, who edits a paper somewhere in the Western country, puts "Melancholy Accidents" as a head for marriages in his paper.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

NEW INVENTION. The bottom of the propeller steamship Lafayette has been overlaid with Williams' compound for vessels' bottoms, which is beginning to be introduced as a substitute for copper, and it is found to answer an excellent purpose. This composition consists of arsenic and other chemical ingredients destructive to insect life, effectually preventing the accumulation of barnacles, grass, &c. One of Zerega's vessels, the Arctic, is now on her return from the third voyage to Liverpool, having had but one application of the compound. Four steamships, the Marion, Pioneer, City of Pittsburg and the Lafayette, are now coated with it.

The editor of the Hudson Daily Star has paid a visit to the burying ground, and pathetically asks, "And must we come to this!" Yes, old hoss, you must, but don't be uneasy, for you will be *carried*; you won't be obliged to walk the distance as you now do.

ICE. The keeping of ice from one morning to the other, during the warm weather, when it is most desirable to preserve it, is a matter of some importance to housekeepers. The blanket, so commonly used, is insufficient and next to useless, for so soon as it becomes wet, it rather assists than retards the melting of the Ice. The best preservative is saw dust, and this may be kept in the yard or cellar in an open box. Half a peck kept in this way, will last longer than a peck kept in a blanket.

The shortest passage ever made across the Atlantic, has been made by Capt. Comstock, of Collins' Steamship Baltic, *nine days thirteen hours and fifty minutes.* This beats the British anyhow!

Some men *look* speeches. Lyman Trumbull, of Alton is one of these. Said the "Old Ranger," after replying to a jury speech of Trumbull's—"And now, gentlemen of the jury, I have demolished his positions, refuted his arguments and answered every thing but his *looks*, and I defy the devil to do that."

Liquid carbonic acid, takes the highest rank of all freezing agents known to chemists. It evaporates so rapidly as to freeze itself, when exposed to the air, becoming a light porous mass like snow. If a small quantity of this mass is drenched with ether, the degree of cold is as intolerable to the touch as boiling water, a drop or two producing blisters, as if the skin had been burned.

Those two celebrated divines and scholars, D. s. South and Sherlock, were once disputing on some religious subject, when the latter accused his opponent of using his wit in controversy. 'Well,' said South, 'suppose it had pleased God to give *you* wit, what would you have done?'

THE LONGEST STEAMER IN THE WORLD. The Eclipse, Capt. E. T. Sturgeon's new steamer now on the stocks at Louisville, is to be 359 feet in length. She is to have eight of the largest sized boilers, and her water wheel will be forty-two feet in diameter. She will be completed in the fall, and it is expected that she will make the trip from New Orleans to Louisville in four days.

At a political meeting "up country," one of the speakers, who is not overstocked with brains, wishing to open with a grand flourish, commenced an address with the Shakspearian exordium, "Friends and fellow citizens, lend me your *ears!*" "I rather think you've got *plenty of that article already,*" said one of the sovereigns.

Judge Black sent the following sentiment to the democrats of Berks, on the 4th of last July: The constitution *as it is*, and the country *as it will be* when it contains sixty States and 300,000,000 of people.

One of our exchange papers, in announcing the opening of a new cemetery, says: "Mr. —— had the pleasure of being the first individual buried there."

A most extraordinary beer drinker has just died in the north of France. He drank ten quarts a day, from the age of 18 to that of 60, and the average of his daily consumption, during the 81 years of his existence, was at least four quarts, giving the enormous amount of 132,860 quarts, during his life-time. The excise on this quantity would be over $600. He was also an inveterate smoker, and in seventy-five years used over 8000 pounds of tobacco.

"Come here, my little man," said a gentleman to a youngster of four years of age, when sitting in a parlor where a large company were assembled, "do you know me?" "Yes, sir, I think I do." "Who am I then—let me hear?" "You are the man what kissed sister Jane last night in the parlor." Jane fainted.

A NEW SAILING SHIP. A Mr. Watson of Manchester has constructed a vessel, propelled by side or steam paddles, with the wind as the motive power. The canvass is spread on horizontal moving wheels applied upon the principle of the wind-mill. This vessel can be propelled in any direction, let the wind blow from what quarter it may. Mr. W. says it is the cheapest and best mode of applying wind-power yet discovered, and with a good breeze one of his vessels can equal in speed the fastest steamers.

Curran being angry in a debate one day, put his hand on his heart, saying:

"I am the trusty guardian of my own honor."

"Then," replied Sir Boyle Roach, "I congratulate my honorable friend on the snug sinecure to which he has appointed himself."

If people only kept their heads as well furnished with books as they do their centre table, what an intelligent world this would be. One half of the Shakspeares purchased, are purchased to fill up rooms instead of brains.

"Why don't you wear a clean shirt?"

"Every body can't afford to wear a clean shirt every day, as you do," was the reply.

"Why not?" said clean shirt.

"Because," said dirty shirt, "everybody's mother is not a washwoman."

A VALUABLE TREE. There is a tree in Mexico, called the *chijol*, a very fine wood, which, according to a writer in the National Intelligencer, W. D. Porter, becomes petrified after being cut in a very few years, whether left in the open air or buried; from this wood houses could be built that would in a few years become fire-proof, and last as long as those built of stone; the wood, in a green state, is easily worked; it is used in building wharves, forts, &c., and would be very good as railroad sleepers, or as a plank road.

NEWSPAPERS. There are fifty-three newspapers published in North Carolina; eight in Delaware; forty-five in South Carolina; ninety-four in Virginia; fifty-three in Georgia; and nine in Florida.

"The little darling, he didn't strike Mrs. Smith's baby a purpose, did he? It was a mere accident, wasn't it dear?" "Yes, mar, to be sure it was, and if he don't behave himself I'll crack him again."

The steam fleet now playing between the port of San Francisco and other ports of the Pacific consists of 29 vessels, all first-class ships, which number is nearly equal to that of the port of New York. This great fleet has sprung up in less than two years and a half, and it is but the opening of a grand steam communication with the ports of China and the East Indies, making the Sandwich Islands important and valuable commercial entre-ports.

"Gentlemen of the Jury," said a western lawyer, "I don't mean to insinuate that this man is a covetous person, but I will bet five to one that if you should bait a steel trap with a new three cent piece and place it within six inches of his mouth, you would catch his soul. I wouldn't trust him in a room with red hot mill-stones and the angel Gabriel to guard them."

The King of Ansico, in Africa, has men butchered every day to supply his table. I was very much shocked on reading this account of him, but when I came to consider how much of character (which an honorable and virtuous man esteems more than life itself) is daily sacrificed at our tables, I do not know that his anthrophagic majesty suffers much in the contrast.

One little "garden patch" of ours has been profitable, very—this season. The bugs ate up the cucumbers, the chickens ate up the bugs, the neighbors' cats ate up the chickens—and now we are in search for something that will eat up the cats. *American Union.*

The value of sewing silk, twist, and saddlers' silk annually manufactured in Northampton, Mass., amounts to more than one hundred thousand dollars. The mulberry speculation failed altogether, and no raw silk is produced in that vicinity, and little or none in the country. What is used is imported mostly from Canton.

A FAIR BUSINESS TRANSACTION. A fellow was engaged to a girl in Maine, but liked her sister better than he did her. Wishing to be off with the old love before he was on with the new, he asked his betrothed what she would take to release him—she replied that about sixty-two dollars she thought was as much as she was worth, whereupon he ponied up the dust, took a quit claim, and married the sister.

THE QUINTESSENCE OF LOVE. Foster, of the New York Day Book, says:

'If our wife wanted to run away with another man, we would bid her God-speed, for we think too much of her to see her want for any thing.

JUST TO HAND.

ONE half Pipe Cognac Brandy, Dark,
½ " " " Pale,
½ Golden Sherry Wine,
½ Madeira Wine,
8 Cases Claret Wine, all of the purest quality, and selected for Medical purposes.
15,000 Superior Havanna Cigars,
14 dozen Congress Water,
12 " Seidlitz Powders,
12 " Soda do.
And a large supply of
Essences, Spices, Cooking Wine, Drugs, Paints, Medicines, Chemicals, Tobacco, and Perfumery,
which I will sell very low.

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST.
No. 16, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, N. C.
August 20, 1851. 84—

Valuable Standard Medical Books.

DISPENSATORY of the United States. By Drs. Wood and Bache. New edition, much enlarged and carefully revised. One volume, royal octavo.

A Treatise on the Practice of Medicine. By George B. Wood, M. D., one of the authors of the Dispensatory of the U. S., &c. New edition, improved. 2 vols. 8vo.

An Illustrated System of Human Anatomy, Special, Microscopic, and Physiological. By Samuel G. Morton, M. D. With 391 beautiful illustrations. 1 vol. royal 8vo.

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Eberle's Notes for Students, new edition. These works are used as Text-books in most of the Medical Schools in the United States.

A Practical Treatise on Poisons: their Symptoms, Antidotes, and Treatment. By O. H. Costill, M. D.

Identities of Light and Heat, of Caloric and Electricity. By C. Campbell Cooper.

United States' Pharmacopœia, edition of 1851. Published by authority of the National Medical Convention.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
North Carolina Book Store.
Raleigh, Aug. 20, 1851. 83—

LEATHER FOR FALL TRADE,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article

WILL WONDERS NEVER CEASE.

REALLY TRUTH IS STRANGE!

The departed month of July brought

JOY TO THOUSANDS,

Who, with the dissolution of the past month, "bade good-bye" to all timid apprehensions of a failure, and boldly advancing their suit at the

SHRINE OF FORTUNE,

Determined henceforth to seek riches only at that

EXHAUSTLESS MINE OF WEALTH,

PYFER & CO.

The Old Established and Far Famed

LOTTERY BROKERS,

No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

ALL FORMER TIMES TOTALLY ECLIPSED.

TRULY BRILLIANT LUCK.

A few dollars often realize a fortune!

$30,000 on a Whole Ticket, sent to a gentleman in Illinois;—he ordered a Package, paid $130 for it, and drew $30,000. This is no wonder, however, as he purchased from the far-famed House of PYFER & CO.

$20,000, sent to Alabama.
$15,000, sent to Virginia.
$10,000, sent to South Carolina.
$10,000, sent to North Carolina.
$9,000, sent to Pennsylvania.
$8,000, sent to Georgia.
$5,000, sent to Ohio.

All promptly paid by Pyfer & Co. and the Tickets now on file at their truly fortunate office.

Such Luck only at PYFER & CO'S.

Orders Confidential.

Brilliant Schemes for August, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Aug.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	40 00
4	26,020	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
5	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
6	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
7	20,608	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
8	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	44,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	15	45 00
11	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	30 00
12	28,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	6	22 00
13	38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
14	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
15	13,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	4	13 00
16	52,418	75 Nos	11 drawn	15	55 00
18	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	28 00
19	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
20	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
21	16,812	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
22	20,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
23	40,000	78 Nos	18 drawn	10	40 00
25	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
26	17,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
27	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
28	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
29	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
30	70,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	20	70 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

August 1, 1851. 78—

State of North Carolina, Hertford Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1851.

Milly Alston, Adm'x. of Abner Alston *vs.* the heirs at Law of Abner Alston.—Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the Court that Dempsey Rooks and wife Christian, and Starkey Davis, and wife Elizabeth, defendants, in the above case, reside beyond the limits of the State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and further that they be and appear before the Justices of the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for the county of Hertford, at the Court House in Winton, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise judgement *pro confesso* will be taken as to them, and the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

Witness, Lewis M. Cowper, Clerk of the said Court, at Winton, the Fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1851.

L. M. COWPER, *Clerk.*

July 7, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 880—6w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell a valuable tract of Land lying in the upper end of Halifax County, North Carolina, in the neighborhood of Brinkleyville, adjoining the lands of the late Wm. H. Thomas, Joseph J. Williams, and others, containing 896 acres, by a recent survey; it being the residence of the late Colonel Rhesea Read. There is a good and convenient dwelling House on the tract, with some little repairs, with other out houses, and a never failing Spring of good water, as near as could be desired. I deem it unnecessary to say anything with regard to the quality of the Land (only I think it equal to any of the neighborhood Lands) as no person would purchase without viewing. A great bargain can be made in whole or any part. Any person wishing to purchase can find me in the neighborhood of the land.

WILL. BRINKLEY.

Brinkleyville, Halifax, Aug. 16, 1851. 81—tDec.

Somerville says:

In mind compos'd he surks, thick curling clouds
Of smoke around his reeking temples play,
Joyous he sits, and impotent of thought,
Puffs away care and sorrow from his heart.

BUT some others have a say in this matter, and I will recommend that while the puffing is going on, I may be allowed to suggest that I have now on hand more than 300,000 Cigars of various brands, and some of them very fine; so let all those who delight in a glorious old Cigar, call in and supply themselves with a box or more.

SAM'L. H. MARKS, Petersburg.

July 24, 1851. 80—

A FAMILY BOOK.

Imray's Cyclopedia of Domestic Medicine, 8vo.—860 *pages.—With Wood Engravings, &c.*

THIS work contains a very large amount of highly valuable and practical information, arranged in a form either for ready reference or more attentive reading. It presents a concise yet clear view of the nature, predisposing causes, premonitory signs and distinguishing symptoms of Disease, and the nature, uses, proper doses and effects of Medicines. It gives directions concerning Diet, Air, Clothing, Bathing, Exercise, and other things connected with the preservation of health; also, concerning the management of the Sick-room, the Nursery, the preparation of Food and Drink for the Sick, the application of Leeches, Blisters, Poultices, Draughts, Plasters, &c., so as to produce the best effect with the least inconvenience and suffering to the patient, and such other information as will tend to mitigate the sufferings of the sick-room. For sale by

H. D. TURNNR, N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 13th, 1851. 80—

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. HOLDEN.

August 6, 1851. 80—tf.

Blanks for Sale.

BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks, for sale at the Standard office.

August 6, 1851. 80—tf.

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

December 10. 10—

FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

"THE NORTH CAROLINA READER;"

A WORK designed to familiarize the minds of the young with the character, history, and resources of their own well-favored father-land. The author, while prosecuting the work, received many letters of encouragement from leading citizens, all of whom expressed a desire that it might find its way into every home of North Carolina, and these good wishes and favorable opinions were uttered before the style of the work was known to any one but the author himself. The public will now be able to judge of the merits of the plan, and of the execution, for themselves; and, considering the amount of matter, it will be cheap and in the power of every one to buy and examine. The work will contain

1st. A general description of North Carolina, with reference to scenery productions, capabilities, population, and manners, illustrated with numerous engravings.

2 A history of the discovery, settlement, and progress of the State down to the present time.

3. Poetical and oratorical exercises, some of them by North Carolinians.

4. Chronological and historical tables, abstract of the last census, explanations of popular scientific terms, &c. &c.

The book will also contain rules for correct reading, abridged and digested from the best authorities, and is intended to be, to the North Carolinian, an indispensable companion. It will be published by LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., successor to GRIGG & ELLIOT, No. 14 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, and orders addressed to them will be promptly attended to. The undersigned will also be in Philadelphia for a few weeks; letters addressed to him or the publishers will meet with attention. The book will be out in time for the Fall trade, and merchants of North Carolina who deal in school books would do well to call on the publishers, or send early orders. Liberal discounts will be made to wholesale purchasers, and the retail price will be $1—6 copies for $5—10 for $8—40 for $30.

C. H. WILEY.

P. S. It is the author's design to publish, in the course of a few months, a Reader for beginners, provided the work now in press is liberally patronized. The two Readers will make a complete series; and the cost will be but little over half that of the Worcester Series, the one most in use, while it will contain all the necessary instructions and matter to suit all classes.

July 28th, 1851. 80—

SAMUEL H. MARKS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Confectionary, Fruits, Fancy Articles

CEGARS, &c.

SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, Va.

TAKES pleasure in informing the trade generally that he has just arrived from a tour through the principle Northern cities, where he has selected with great care the most extensive assortment of articles in his line ever before offered for sale in this market, all of which having been purchased exclusively for cash will be offered on the most favourable terms. Among his stock will be found the following:

10 Cases Fancy Goods,	2000 lbs. Almonds,
150 Boxes Fire Crackers,	755 " Walnuts,
225 " Sardines,	920 " Palm Nuts,
15 Cases Preserves assort.	710 " Filberts,
20 Boxes Muscat Wine,	1590 Cocoa Nuts,
5 " Olives,	10 Cases Pickles ass'd,
20 Baskets " Oil,	25 " Lemon Syrup,
25 Boxes Oranges,	300,000 Cigars,
15 " Lemons,	100 Boxes Chewing Tobacco,
15 Cases Prunes,	20 " Smoking "
5 Casks Currents,	150 " Raisons.
2 Boxes Macaroni,	

400 Drums Figs.

Besides Candy of my own Manufacture which I warrant equal to any made in the U. S.

Petersburg, August 6, 1851. 80—

Roanoke Republican copy.

ABBOTT'S HISTORIES.

Abbott's (Jacob) Franconia Stories, richly Illustrated.

BEECHNUT; Malleville; Mary Bell; ary Erskine; Wallace.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORIES.

Alexander the Great; Alfred the Great; Charles the First; Charles the Second; Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt; Constantine; Cyrus the Great; Darius, King of Persia; Elizabeth, Queen of England; Hannibal the Carthaginian; Josephine; Julius Cæsar; King John; Madame Roland; Maria Antoinette; Mary Queen of Scots; Nero; Queen Anne; Richard the First; Richard the Third; Romulus; William and Mary; William the Conqueror; Xerxes the Great. For sale at the

North Carolina Book Store by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, August 10th, 1851. 81—

TEACHER WANTED.

A LIBERAL SALARY will be given to any gentle man who can come well recommended, producing testimonials that will satisfy beyond doubt as to character, and of his entire qualifications, to take charge of a preparatory School on Topsail Sound, which has hitherto been largely patronized, and in a prosperous condition. The Academy (known as Topsail Academy) is a beautiful and healthy location, 12 miles east of Wilmington, in a neighborhood not surpassed by any in point of morality and social intercourse. It is desirable that the next scholastic year should commence on the first day of October next. Letters early addressed to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington, N. C., or after the 15th inst. to Jos. M. Foy, Esq., Wilmington, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

NICHOLAS N. NIXON,
President of Board of Trustees.

81—t1Oct.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION

In Halifax County,

FOR SALE!

THE UNDERSIGNED, as Agent for the Heirs at Law of Austin Plummer, deceased, offers for sale the Plantation on which the said Austin Plummer resided at his death, lying on Fishing Creek in Halifax County, about four miles from Ransom's Bridge and adjoining the lands of Col. John H. Harrison, John H. Carlyle and others, and containing 2,500 Acres.

The said land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Tobacco, and much of the Plantation is fresh and the whole under excellent fences.

The buildings consist of a new two story Dwelling house, good stables and barns and all necessary out buildings.

The said land is offered on a long credit and on the most accommodating terms.

Persons desiring to purchase will please address the undersigned at Warrenton, or Joseph B. Batchelor, at Halifax.

The land will be shown by Mr. John H. Carlisle, who resides near it. KEMP PLUMMER.

July 20th, 1851. 878—w8w.

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10—

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

DR. WILLIAM R. MILLER,

OFFICE ABOVE THE

LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Raleigh, July 22nd, 1851. 76—

SAVAGE AND MEARES,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

New Novels.

TIME, the Avenger, by the author of "Lettice Arnold," &c.

Franconian Stories, by Jacob Abbott—Malleville, Wallace, Beechnut, May Bell, May Erskine. Illustrated. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

N. C. Book Store.

By Express.

LADIE'S Black Kid mo. Slippers,
do. White Kid do.
Misses Goat Skin Bootees,
Children's do do.

J. BROWN.

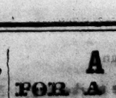
No. 2 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 48—

A RARE CHANCE!

FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT,

IN GREENVILLE, Pitt Co. N. C.



IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his

Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Street, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 × 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

THE FAUQUIER

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Fauquier County, Virginia.

WILL be opened for visitors on the first of June. They are situated on the Rappahannock river, (now navigable,) thirty-eight miles above Fredericksburg, and fifty, nearly due west, from Alexandria.

No pains have been spared to continue the attractions of the place to the votaries of pleasure or the seekers of health. The recent publication in pamphlet of the eminent and Rev. Thornton Stringfellow shows, beyond all question, the healing qualities of this water in many diseases—dyspepsia, dropsy, &c. &c. He had spent the previous season here, and made a thorough and sifting examination of the details of the case reported by him, and he is of opinion that the extraordinary medicinal advantages of the Springs have been obscured in the greater allurements to fashionable life.

The railroad from Alexandria is rapidly approaching these Springs, and will soon make the trip a delightful one from that city and all north of it. In the mean time the stages run tri-weekly from Washington, and will be *daily* after the 1st July. A daily line of stages will be run by Mr. Quisenberry, from Federicksburg, after 1st July; and in the mean time he engages to send up all passengers, at the regular fare, ($3,) as they may present themselves.

Terms of board same as last year, viz: $86 dollars for the whole season, ending first October; $75 for three months; $60 for two months; $35 for one month; $18 for two weeks; $10 for one week; $1,75 per day. Meals or lodging 50 cents each. Servants, and children under 12 years, half price. No charge for children under 3 years. Horses 50 cents a day, or $10 per month.

DANIEL WARD, *Superintendent.*

May 24, 1851. 59—2m.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE acting Trustees of this long established Seminary, take great pleasure in announcing to the public that they have engaged the services of Mr. BENJ. R. HUSKE, who will hereafter conduct the Academy as Principal.

Mr. Huske is a native of the State, and a graduate of our University, and has for sometime been engaged, very successfully in teaching in the town of Fayetteville. His learning, fine temper, and Christian character, give assurance to Parents that his duty to children entrusted to his charge will be ably and conscientiously performed.

The exercises of the next session will commence on Monday, the 21st instant, and as the course of instruction is preparatory to the University, the sessions in future will correspond with those of Chapel Hill.

Terms of Tuition, including courses, $21,00, always in advance. No deduction made, unless in case of protracted illness. By order of the Board,

E. A. HEARTT, *Sec.*

REFERENCES—President and Faculty of the University of N. C.; Charles G. Haigh, Esq., Hon. R. Strange, Edward J. Hale, Esq., Fayetteville.

July 5, 1851. 71—6w.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.* The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

Late Publications.

LORD and Lady Harcowit, or Country Hospitalities, a Novel by C. Sinclair; Dealings with the Inquisition, by DeAchilli; Mose among the Britishers; Nell Gwynne, or the Court of the Stuarts, under the Reigns of Charles 2d, and James 2d, and Historical Romance; The Mother-in-Law, by Miss Southworth; Harpers New Monthly for June; The Hero of West Wayland, a Tale by Mary Howitt; The Dinnings and their Beaux, by Miss Leslie; The Widow Rugeby's Husband, and other Tales, by the author of Simon Suggs. Received this day At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

Hecker's Prepared Tarina.

THIS article has been carefully and fully tested, and is recommended by the Medical Profession, as the most valuable of all the farinaceous articles now in use, it being much superior to Arron Root and Tapicia for invalids and children. It impaats health and strength to children who have weak bowels and feeble constitutions. A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7. 52—

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

1ME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 68—

JUST at hand from Philadelphia, Gentlemen and Ladies,
Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Misses and Children's Shoes,
Ladies Leather and Seal skin Shoes and Slippers,
Boys and Servants Shoes.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 53—

New York Importers and Jobbers,

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

58 LIBERTY STREET,

Between Broadway and Nassau Street,

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

NEW YORK.

WE ARE RECEIVING, BY DAILY ARRIVALS from Europe, our Fall and Winter assortment of RICH FASHIONABLE FANCY SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS.

We respectfully invite all Cash Purchasers thoroughly to examine our Stock and Prices, and, as interest governs, we feel confident our Goods and Prices will induce them to select from our establishment. Particular attention is devoted to MILLINERY GOODS, and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness.

Beautiful Paris Ribbons, for Hat, Cap, Neck, and Belt.
Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, of all widths and colors.
Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Uncut Velvets, for Hats.
Feathers, American and French Artificial Flowers.
Puffings and Cap Trimmings.
Dress Trimmings, large assortment.
Embroideries, Capes, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs.
Fine Embroidered Reviere and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Crapes, Lisses, Tarletons, Illusion and Cap Laces.
Valemcienes, Brussels, Thread, Silk, and Lisle thread Laces.
Kid, Silk, Sewing Silk, Lisle Thread, Merino Gloves, and Mitts.
Figured and Plain Swiss, Book, Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslins.
English, French, American and Italian Straw Goods.

July 16, 1851. 74—1a85.

WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALYBEAT SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE proprietor of this establishment has the satisfaction of announcing to the public that, since the last season, he has greatly enlarged and improved his buildings so as to be able to accommodate a much larger number, and to offer still greater attractions to those who may visit this pleasant and healthful resort.

The medical properties of these Waters have been amply tested, for several years, by a large number of visitors, and their beneficial results strikingly displayed in the cure or relief of many diseases. For analysis, see handbills.

Persons travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad will always find a hack ready for their reception at Henderson and at the Warrenton Depot.

TERMS.

Families per month,	$16 00
" " week,	6 00
" " day,	1 00
Single person, per month,	20 00
" " week,	7 50
" " day,	1 25
Children under twelve years of age and Servants half price.	
Horses per month,	$12 00
" " week,	3 50
" " day,	0 75

WM. D. JONES.

July 24, 1851. 76—7w

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE,

THE next Lecture Term of this Institution will commence the 1st of September, and continue ten months. This School is recognised, and its students admitted on the ad endeun footing, by some of the most respectable Medical Institutions of this country, among which may be mentioned Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and the University of the City of New York.

The course of instruction is extensive and practical. Anatomy is taught both by demonstration and dissection; and students can procure abundant material for dissection on very moderate terms. During the course frequent opportunities are afforded students of witnessing and assisting in important Surgical operations.

The fee for the course is $115 00, and always payable on entering the School. Board, convenient to the School, can be had on very moderate terms. Students can obtain the Text-books in Farmville, a village a few miles from the School.

FACULTY:

JOHN P. METTAUER, M. D., LL. D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Surgery.

FRANCIS J. METTAUER, Jr., A. M., M. D., Prof. of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry and Pharmacy.

JOHN. P. METTAUER, M. D., LL. D., Prof. of Therapeutics, Materia Medica, Midwifery and the Diseases of Females and Children.

JOHN P. METTAUER,
Dean of the Faculty.

Prince Edward C. H., Va., July 14. 77 w127A.

North Carolina Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA,

One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

EVERY MAN

HIS OWN TUNER!

THE Subscriber has been appointed sole Agent for the State of North Carolina, for Greave's Patent Chromatic Tuning Forks. This Instrument gives the chromatic scale in equal temperament, sustaining each tone much longer and more distinctly than common Tuning Forks. By its aid, any person whose ear is correct enoughto draw strings to unision, can tune Pianos and similar instruments with perfect correctness.

This instrument will prove of great value to all who reside where the services of professional tuners cannot be procured. Price $6,00. Each set is contained in a small morocco case, and can be easily and safely sent to any part of the country. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. K. W. PETERSILIA.

At the New Music Store.

Raleigh, June 3, 1843. 61—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

NEW SPRING GOODS,

At Reduced Prices.

J. CREECH has received and daily expecting his Stock of elegant Dry Goods, which was selected with great care, at reduced prices, with many new styles that were not out the first of the season. These goods was purchased for net cash, and can be sold lower than those bought at the early part of the season, before goods had fallen. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere if you want bargains.

J. CREECH.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 53—

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthly is Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day at

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many *proofs* are here given, and we solicit an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases both of adults and children.

I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEAVELAND, M. D.

BRUNSWICK, ME., Feb. 5, 1847.

Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the effect of the medicine was unmistakably distinct:—

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS,
July 5, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer,—Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption, for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your "Cherry Pectoral," which gave me gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength till my health is well nigh restored.

While using your medicine I had the gratification of curing with it my reverend friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumpter District, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by a severe attack of bronchitis.

I have pleasure in certifying these facts to you,

And am, sir, yours respectfully,

J. F. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

May 31, 1851. 870—3m.

A New Law Dictionary

AND Glossary containing Definitions of the principal terms of the Common and Civil Law together with translations and explanations of the various technical phrases; embracing also all the principal Common and Civil Law maxims. Adapted to the jurisprudence of the United States, by Alexander Burrill, Counsellor at Law. 2 vols, 8vo. $8.

Also, Adams' Equity, $2 50; Storry's works on Law; Chitty's works on Law. For sale at the lowest prices.

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late POMEROY & O'NEAL.)

W. L. P. will receive subscriptions for the new series of English Reports in Law and Equity, now publishing in parts by Messrs. Little & Brown. Price $1 per. No.; $10 per year: 12 Nos. bound in six, $2 per vol.

Raleigh, May 26. 59—

New Goods, New Goods!

Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, April 22, 1850. 49—

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington, to amount of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars, payable in from ten to twenty years and bearing interest at rate of six per cent, payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by act of Assembly, with ample provisions for the payment of principal and interest, and being exempt from taxation also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment, rarely met with in the State. Apply to

DEROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., April 12, 1851. 47—Tt.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Alhambra, by Washington Irving, Authors revised Edition, being Vol. XV, of Putnam's fine Edition of Irving's Works, one vol. 12, Mo. Muslin, $1,25; Romance Dust, from the Historical Placer, by W. S. Mayor, Author of "Kaloolah," "Berber," &c. one vol. 12 Mo. 75 cts.; The house of the Seven Gables. A Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Author of "Twice Sold Tales," &c., one vol. 12, Mo., $1,00. The Mother in Law, by Mrs. Southworth, Paper, 38 cts. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late Pomeroy & O'Neal.)

Raleigh, May 27, 1851. 59—

MORE NEW BOOKS.

FIRST Things, a series of Lectures on the Great Facts and Moral Lessons, first revealed to mankind, by Gardner Springs, D. D., 2 vol., 8 no. $3,50. Reading for every Day in Lent, compiled from the writings of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, by the author, Amy Herbert, &c., 1 vol. 75c. The Angel's Song, by Charles B. Taylor, 1 vol. 75c. The Elements of Christian Science, a Treatise upon moral Philosophy and Practice, by Wm. Adams, S. T. P., 1 vol. 8 mo. $1 50. Also, a full supply of Hoffman on Cannon Law. Just received and for sale by W. L POMEROY,

Raleigh, March 26, 1951. 60—

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of R. Tucker & Son having been dissolved by the death of the Senior partner, it becomes necessary to collect all its outstanding claims and wind up its affairs as soon as practicable. All persons, therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, as Surviving partner, or in his absence to Rufus S. Tucker.

W. H. H. TUCKER.

Raleigh, July 5, 1851. 70—

NEW FIRM.

THE Undersigned having associated themselves together in the Mercantile business, as successors to R. Tucker & Son, will contine the business under the name of W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Sincerely grateful to the public for the liberal patronage so long bestowed upon the Establishment, they respectfully solicit, and will spare no pains to merit its continuance.

W. H. H. TUCKER,
R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, July 5, 1851. 70—

SPRING GOODS FOR 1851.

THE Subscriber is receiving his usual stock of Spring and Summer Goods, at his old stand, *No. 9, Fayetteville Street.*

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Hats and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, &c.

J. BROWN,

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of J. J. Biggs & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. S. Smith, one of the Firm, will attend principally to collecting and paying the debts, but, payment may be made, and bills presented for payment to either.

Mr. Biggs will continue the business, as heretofore, at the same place. He will leave in a few days, for the Northern Cities, where he will lay in a full supply for the Fall Trade. His old friends are particularly requested to give a call on his return.

J. J. BIGGS,
S. SMITH.

Raleigh, Ju 9 18 76—4t.

State of North Carolina—Chatham Co.

IN EQUITY.

To Fal Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.

DANIEL Vestal, Elizabeth Vestal, Nathan Vestal, John Pruet, and his wife Mary, Stephen Reed, and his wife Ann, David Coble, and his wife Lydia, Rebecca Vestal, Joseph Vestal, Andrew Vestal, Price Vestal, Calvin Vestal, William H. Vestal, Frederick Stafford, an wife Sarah, Jesse Newton and his wife Mary, H nnah Mo re, David Mo ntt, Daniel Hill, and his wife Abagail, Isaac L. McCracken, Thomas J. McCracken, William